MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 NOVEMBER 1985

Libya

The Foreign Liaison secretary drew attention to U.S. "terrorist" plans against Libya in a letter to the UN secretary general broadcast by Tripoli radio, calling on the United Nations to adopt "appropriate measures allowable under the UN Charter" to put an end to "these aggressive acts." Noting *THE WASHINGTON POST*'s story that President Reagan has authorized the CIA to undertake an operation against Libya, the letter maintained that President Reagan's order of an investigation into how the details had been leaked confirmed the plan's existence. In other reaction to *THE WASHINGTON POST* report, JANA's political editor viewed the latest U.S. step against Libya as a sign that President Reagan has recognized the "failure" of his policies of "open blackmail and muscle-flexing," according to the radio.

Algiers radio cited an APS commentary denying *THE WASH INGTON POST*'s "ridiculous" implication that Algeria is involved in the plot to destabilize Libya and stressing that Algeria remains in solidarity with "fraternal" Libya in its resistance to external attacks.

Egypt

'Arafat Visit — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Cairo 4 November at the start of a 3-day official visit, MENA reported. A Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary said the visit is taking place in a "positive setting" in which the most important factor is that "the so-called Egyptian-Israeli peace is only ink on paper." The Egyptian people, government, and opposition currently constitute a basic center of support for the PLO, the radio added, contrasting this favorably with the anti-Palestinian activities of "many Arab capitals."

Relations With Algeria — Egyptian-Algerian relations are not contingent on formalities and they will return to normal in the near future, an Algerian presidential envoy stated in remarks reported by MENA after meeting with President Husni Mubarak.

Tunisia

Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, in a speech opening an industry and commerce congress reported by Tunis radio, reviewed Libya's "economic war" against Tunisia, citing the Libyan failure to live up to previous agreements and its "flagrant interference" in Tunisian affairs. In a domestic development, the Islamic Tendency Movement will be granted a license to open a cultural society to express its views, KUNA reported.

Lebanon

The Syrian Army will not be deployed in any new Lebanese areas, Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed in another report on the tripartite agreement sponsored by Syria. Citing sources close to the tripartite committee, the radio also said President Amin al-Jumayyil has conveyed his approval of the draft agreement to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

However, the Syrian-sponsored plan would reduce the powers of the Lebanese president and disagreement over this issue has become a "major stumbling block" preventing finalization of the agreement, according to an AFP report from Damascus. The agency also cited a Damascus radio commentary warning that "Byzantine discussions over minor issues" will lead to further difficulties and delay an end to the civil war.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military source cited by INA announced that Iraqi planes attacked a large maritime target near Iranian shores 4 November. As for arms supplies to Iraq, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM reported that Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq* 'Aziz delivered a request from President Saddam Husayn to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak for mortar, artillery, and antiaircraft ammunition during his recent visit to Cairo.

The paper said Mubarak has issued instructions for meeting the Iraqi needs as soon as possible. Iraq will also receive Brazilian tanks made under license in Saudi Arabia, according to the Brazilian paper *O GLOBO*. The as yet unsigned Saudi-Brazilian agreement is said to foresee a potential market for 3,000 Saudi-built Osario tanks, Brazil's most modern and powerful.

GCC Summit Meeting

The GCC leaders meeting in Muscat approved the council's defense agreement 4 November, the UAE agency WAKH revealed.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Arab States Coordinate Stands for U.S.-USSR Summit

LD041358 Rabat MAP in English 1204 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Amman, Nov 4. (MAP) — Moderate Arab countries that have participated in the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca as well as Egypt, will be sending messages to the Uanited States President Ronald Reagan and to Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev to inform them about their stance on the Middle East on the eve of the American-Soviet summit scheduled in Geneva, Arab diplomatic sources announced here Sunday [3 November].

An all-out diplomatic compaign is being launched by Iraq in an attempt to reach a consensus on the issues to be dealt with in these messages, mainly the Zionist aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the highjacking of the Italian cruise *Achille Lauro*, the reaffirmation of the attachment to the Arab peace plan of Fes as well as the role to be played by the PLO for restoring peace in the Middle East and the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Iraq, added the same sources, would have worked out a formula to be submitted for approval by other Arab countries with a view to reaching a joint stance.

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tariq 'Aziz is actually in Saudi Arabia as part of a tour that took him to the United Arab Emirates, Egypt and Jordan.

For the same purpose, secretary general of the Arab League, Mr. Chedli Klibi wound up a two day visit to Amman during which he met King Husayn of Jordan.

'Arafat Addresses Palestinians in Sharjah

JN041830 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that the PLO will overcome all the obstacles it is facing and will escalate its armed struggle inside the occupied homeland to attain its objectives. Brother Abu 'Ammar also emphasized the strength of Palestinian-Jordanian relations and described them as very good relations.

In a speech he delivered during a meeting with the Palestinian community in Sharjah last night, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that during his recent meeting with King Husayn sensitivities caused by the visit of the Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation to the United Kingdom were overcome.

PLO Radio Comments on Egyptian Support

JN042009 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers: The positive setting for brother leader Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] visit to Egypt today is clear and has been prepared for a long time. Perhaps the most important factor of this positive setting is that the so-called Egyptian- Israeli peace is only ink on paper. This is something which has been substantiated by one fact after another. It is something which the enemy is stating daily.

The course of events shows that normalization, which is the practical aspect of the peace treaty, has not affected the nature of the Egyptian land nor has it reached the hearts of the Egyptian people and the state. Many instances prove this. Cairo was the only Arab capital where demonstrations took place against the raid on Tunis and against the United States. The Sinai is the only Arab land which has experienced an act of vengeance motivated by the destruction of the PLO offices.

Enemy rulers daily complain that the Egyptian Government is notabiding by normalization and and has not returned its ambassador. They also say that the Egyptian Government suspended the Tabah talks and has not submitted a report on the death of the seven Israelis in the Sinai or the other Zionist diplomats who were killed in Cairo.

This is not the only thing. The Egyptian people, government, and opposition currently constitute a basic center of support for the PLO. This fact is being proclaimed in Egyptian statements and stands loud and clear, and the Egyptian people harbor love for the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people. This Egyptian support takes place while many Arab capitals, claiming to be Arab, are working to destroy the Palestinian representation of the Palestinian people and to cancel the Palestinian role.

Recent Egyptian statements at the highest level have expressed complete conviction that peace in the region is impossible to achieve without the participation of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, in the establishment of this peace. The Egyptian Government and President Husni Mubarak place all Egypt's weight behind attaining this objective.

Undoubtedly the PLO views this Egyptian influence as a very important factor enhancing its status in the Middle East and international equations. The PLO is very eager to exert all possible efforts to keep this influence on its side in the balance.

Egypt, which has experienced more than any other country the positive and negative aspects of dealings with the Middle East crisis, wants to exploit this experience on the Palestinian level to secure a just settlement. Egypt also wants to employ its rapprochement with the Palestinian cause as a way to enable it to resume its Arab role, which it cherishes and needs.

On the basis of this mutual interest, the meeting between brother leader Abu 'Ammar and President Husni Mubarak will take place today, as well as the meeting between the Palestinian people and the Egyptian people.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Further Reportage of GCC Foreign Ministers Meetings

Meet To Study Issues

GF041402 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1350 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 4 Nov (WAKH) — The GCC foreign ministers held a meeting this afternoon attended by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah. The WAKH mission in Muscat has learned that the GCC leaders charged the GCC foreign minister with holding this meeting to study some of the issues discussed at the second session held this morning as part of the preparation for the recommendations and the decisions which will be reached by the Sixth GCC Supreme Council Conference at the final session on 6 November.

Official Spokesman Makes Statement

GF041636 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Muhammad al-Rawwas, information minister and official spokesman of the sixth session of the GCC Supreme Council, made a statement this evening. He said: During the second session held this morning, the GCC leaders discussed the political situations in the Gulf region and the Arab arena. They reviewed Gulf-Iranian relations and the issue of putting an end to the Iraq-Iran war. They also discussed reports presented by the committees charged with clearing the Arab atmosphere.

He pointed out that there is optimism toward putting an end to Arab differences and probably achieving the aspired Arab solidarity. He added: Their majesties and highnesses expressed strong support for the committees charged with clearing the Arab atmosphere because by performing their tasks they may fulfill the pursued Arab aspirations.

Hold Third Working Session

GF041458 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1445 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 4 Nov (WAKH) — Their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders began their third working session this evening at His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id's annex in the Al-Bustan Palace Hotel. The session included only the GCC leaders, the GCC foreign ministers, and the GCC secretary general. The GCC leaders will resume discussion of issues on the agenda dealing with political, economic, security, and defense matters.

The GCC foreign ministers concluded their meeting at 1800 Bahrain time [1500 GMT] [time as received]. The meeting was requested by the GCC leaders. WAKH has learned that the GCC ministers discussed important political and economic issues concerning cooperation among these states. The GCC ministers also discussed other issues included in the agenda of Sixth GCC Supreme Council Conference.

Discuss Defense, Military Issues

GF041824 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 4 Nov (WAKH) — GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ovnharah stated that their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders, during their third session this evening, discussed defense and military topics included on the agenda. He added that their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders listened to a detailed report presented by the chairman of the Military Committee in this regard. He said that the council adopted corresponding suitable decisions. 'Abdallah Bisharah said that the GCC Supreme Council, during its fourth session scheduled to convene tomorrow at 1000 [0600 GMT], will discuss economic issues on the agenda.

Hold Fourth Session

GF050816 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0745 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 5 Nov (WAKH) — Their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC countries held their fourth session at 1100 Muscat local time [0700 GMT] at Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id's annex in Al-Bustan Palace Hotel in the presence of the GCC foreign ministers.

WAKH has learned that during this session the conferees will discuss economic issues and the security committee report prepared by the GCC interior ministers. The GCC leaders yesterday approved the GCC defense agreement. They also discussed the current situation in the region, the current Arab situation, and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Discuss Economic Issues

GF051059 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1045 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 5 Nov (WAKH) — Their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC countries this afternoon concluded their fourth session at the residence of Sultan Qabus in Al-Bustan Palace Hotel.

The session lasted about 3 and 1/2 hours. During the session the leaders discussed economic issues and a report presented by the ministerial committee of the GCC interior ministers on security cooperation among the GCC countries. The fourth session was attended by the GCC foreign ministers and GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah. The leaders are expected to hold another session this evening to continue discussions of issue on the agenda of the sixth GCC summit.

BAHRAIN

Information Minister on Oman-USSR Relations, Egypt

GF041325 Muscat ONA in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 4 Nov (ONA) — Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad has emphasized that the Palestinian issue is an issue of all Arab people, from the Gulf to the ocean. In reply to a question about the role of the Gulf media on Arab issues, he

said: An increase in media coverage and its role is needed to demonstrate this just cause.

In a statement published in the Omani newspaper *AL-WATAN* today, responding to a question about the establishment of Omani-Soviet relations, he expressed Bahrain's welcome for this step. It was a step to improve the region's relations with the superpowers within the framework of the bases and principles which the GCC approved in order to win over more friends, he said. We support every step fraternal Oman makes which it sees will (?benefit) the region's people he added.

Regarding the resumption of relations between Egypt and its Arab sister states, the Bahraini information minister affirmed that the enemies of the Arab nation are the beneficiaries of the estrangement between Egypt and the Arabs. He recalled that Bahrain has announced on more than one occasion the need for Egypt's return. He expressed Bahrain's appreciation for Egypt's honorable stands in serving the persistent Arab issues. He said the Arabs cannot do without Egypt, nor can Egypt do without the Arabs.

KUWAIT

Amir Departs for GCC Summit Conference

LD030901 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait 3 Nov (KUNA) — The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and the accompanying delegation left Kuwait at 1000 today for Muscat to attend the GCC summit conference's sixth session.

Foreign Ministry Official Receives Soviet Envoy

LD032258 Kuwait KUNA Diplomatic Information Service in Arabic 2102 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] [no dateline as received] — The under secretary of the foreign ministry, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, today received the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Kuwait, Pogos Akopov. It was stated that their talk dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

OMAN

Official on Regional Security, Armed Forces

GF030901 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0708 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 3 Nov (WAKH) — Fahar ibn Taymur, Omani deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, has affirmed that the region's security and stability is a joint responsibility of the GCC countries. He said: The unified defense strategy of the GCC countries has come after comprehensive studies.

In an interview published today in the newspaper *'UMAN*, Fahar ibn Taymur expressed hope that this strategy would be approved and implemented. He added: Developing our intrinsic strength and developing cooperation among ourselves would enable us to carry out our vanguard role in defending the region.

Fahar ibn Taymur remarked that the establishment of GCC military industries requires time and numerous and careful studies. He affirmed that the danger of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war lies in the damage that it causes to human and economic energies by sapping them in both countries, in addition to undermining the pillars of security and stability in the region.

He remarked that the GCC countries are making a sincere effort to contain the war, which threatens security and stability, adding that future plans to develop the sultan's Armed Forces, in light of the instructions of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, include establishing a specialized military academy to train high-ranking cadres to keep up with the most modern military theories and advanced organization in modern armies.

He said: The services which the Armed Forces extend to their personnel will be constantly developed.

QATAR

Amir Receives Sudanese Leader's Message

GF021203 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] His Highness the Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from his brother General Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council.

The message was conveyed by Ahmad al-Tayyif al-Kurdufani, the Sudanese ambassador in Doha, during his meeting with the amir at the Al-Dawhah Palace at 1030 today. After the meeting, the Sudanese ambassador stated that the message informs the amir of the current situation in Sudan and discusses bilateral relations and means to expand them in various fields.

SAUDI ARABIA

Iraqi Foreign Minister Arrives in Medina

GF021840 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Medina, 2 Nov (SPA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Medina this evening. He was received by His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faysal, foreign minister, 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, and a number of officials.

Conveys Saddam Message, Departs

LD022337 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy premier and foreign minister, left Madina yesterday after conveying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd

al-'Aziz. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, and 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, the Iraqi ambassador to the kingdom.

King Fahd Sends Message to Reagan Via U.S. Envoy

GF031310 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received U.S. Ambassador Walter Cutler and delivered to him a message addressed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan dealing with the current situation in the Middle East region and recent worrying developments.

Ziaul Haq Arrives To Perform Minor Pilgrimage

GF041922 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1835 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] His Excellency Pakistani President Ziaul Haq arrived in Jeddah tonight to perform the minor pilgrimage and to visit the prophet's holy mosque. His excellency and the delegation accompanying him were welcomed at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah by His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Mecca; 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sidiri, Jeddah governor; 'Abd al-'Aziz Jikhdar, director of the Royal Protocol Department in Jeddah; Salim Sunbul, director of the Foreign Ministry Department of Protocol in the Western District; Major General Salih al-Sudays, commander of the Western District; and the Pakistani ambassador to the Kingdom.

King Fahd Receives Note From Niger President

GF021811 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received in his majesty's office at the royal court Haj Oumar Ahmed, personal adviser to the Niger president, who delivered a written note to his majesty from Niger President Seyni Kountche.

UAE

Reportage on 3-Day Visit by Yasir 'Arafat

GF020826 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] His Highness the President Shaykh Zayid ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan received at Al-Bahr Palace this morning Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is currently visiting the country.

The audience was attended by Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's court; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; Jawid al-Ghusayn, PLO Executive Committee member and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Palestine National Fund; Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member; and Anis al-Khatib, PLO representative to the UAE.

Meets Deputy Commander

GF031856 Manama WAKH in English
1630 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 3, (WAKH) — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, crown prince of Abu Dhabi and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, reiterated the UAE stand towards the Palestinian peoples rights including their rights to return to their homeland and to self-determination.

Shaykh Khalifah also supported the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on their national soil, stressing the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

This came during a meeting with visiting PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here today.

'Arafat said the meeting with Shaykh Khalifah dealt with the putcome of contacts at the Arab and international levels on the Palestinian issue. It also dealt with the recent talks in Amman with King Husayn and efforts exerted to restore Arab unity. "Arab solidarity is a major pillar to confront the challenges faced by the Arab nation," 'Arafat said.

'Arafat praised the leading role played by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan in clearing the Arab atmosphere, easing tension in inter-Arab relations and for his unlimited support of the Palestinian people.

Departs Abu Dhabi

GF041306 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1250 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Nov (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and the delegation accompanying him, left Abu Dhabi this afternoon following a 3-day visit to the UAE. During his visit, 'Arafat held talks with President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on the latest developments in the Arab arena and the Palestinian issue in particular.

Minister: Remarks Not Suggesting OPEC's Demise

GF041648 Manama WAKH in English
1540 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Doha, 4 Nov (WAKH) — UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister, Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has said that his recent statements on production and pricing within the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries by no means suggest that OPEC is breaking up.

"On the contrary, OPEC will continue to exist and will never break up," Dr al-'Utaybah was quoted as saying in a statement published here today by the Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB*.

Dr. al-'Utaybah warned against persistence in current policies of production and marketing, emphasising that OPEC wants to retain strict adherence to official prices and production quotas.

Over production and price maneuvering by non-OPEC oil producing states were blamed by Dr al-'Utaybah for the troubles besetting OPEC. He said that the situation is worsened further by the violations by some member states of production and pricing rules.

PDRY

Defense Minister Denounces U.S. Maneuvers

GF041400 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpts] A short course for the chiefs of staff of the armed forces began in Aden this morning. At an opening ceremony, Brother Brigadier Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of defense, stressed the importance of the course which follows the convening of the Third YSP Congress which reflected, with its historical results, a marvellous victory for our revolution and a severe blow against our enemies.

In his speech the brother defense minister touched on the aggressive plots which aim to undermine our experience and our giant progressive struggle. He denounced the provocative and piratical acts by U.S. troops which are threatening the security and safety of the region. He pointed out that a group of U.S. military vessels and aircraft carriers crossed the Strait of Bab el Mandeb over the past few days to conduct naval maneuvers near the PDRY's territorial waters. He said that the presence and maneuvers of these troops constitute a provocation to the region's states and a threat to their security and stability.

The brother defense minister stressed the need to consolidate the combat preparedness of the Armed Forces through the mental preparation of officers of all levels, by training and qualifying the troops in the accurate use of various weapons, maintaining the good technical state of weapons and equipment, and continuously ensuring that they are at the highest level of combat preparedness for use in various circumstances.

He assessed the Soviet support for our Armed Forces and the role played by the Soviet consultants and experts in the ranks of our Armed Forces. He greeted the Great October Socialist Revolution and its 69th anniversary, stressing that our people are proud of the principled relations between the PDRY and the friendly Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Meets With DFLP Official

GF031454 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today at his office received Brother Farhan al-Nabulusi, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. During the meeting, they discussed a number of cooperation issues between our party and country and the DFLP, as well reviewing current developments on the Palestinian arena in particular, and the Arab arena in general.

The brother prime minister renewed the support of our party and country for the Arab Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO — their sole legitimate representative — to regain their rights to return to their country, independently settle their fate, and build their independent national state. He referred to the extreme importance of strengthening the Palestinian national unity to (?mobilize) the resources of the Arab Palestinian people and enhance their revolutionary (?demands) to thwart all conspiratory and capitulation plans aimed at liquidating the Palestinian revolution and the just cause of the Arab Palestinian people.

He hailed the heroic struggle undertaken by the Arab Palestinian people in the occupied territories, expressing confidence that the struggle capabilities of the Arab Palestinian people and Arab people will become greater and achieve more victories on the path of defiance against the expansionist and aggressive policies adopted by Israel with direct and open support from the United States.

Brother Farhan al-Nabulusi hailed the PDRY's principled and constant policy on the struggle causes of the Arab people in general, and the Palestinian people in particular. He expressed satisfaction over the development of relations between our country and the DFLP, stressing the importance of bolstering and developing these relations because they constitute an important factor in supporting the Palestinian people's struggle and liberation movements in the Arab world.

Foreign Minister Returns After Ethiopia Visit

GF011316 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, Political Bureau member and foreign minister, today arrived in Aden following a visit to Ethiopia which lasted several days. During his visit, brother Al-Dali delivered a message from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Comrade Mengistu Hale Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council. He was received at the airport by Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister; a number of Foreign Ministry officials; and the Ethiopian ambassador in Aden.

Chairman Receives Soviet, Ethiopian Ambassadors

GF031452 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today separately received at his office the USSR and Ethiopia ambassadors in Aden. He discussed with them bilateral relations, the progress of joint agreements, and the

means of bolstering and developing bilateral relations and the joint struggle in various fields. The brother secretary general expressed his high appreciation for the efforts made by the Soviet Union to develop the PDRY's national economy and strengthen its capabilities in various fields. He expressed great appreciation for the roles played and splendid stands adopted by Ethiopia concerning our national struggle and strengthening our joint friendship and cooperation.

Chairman Greets Hungary on Friendship Agreement
GF042020 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 4 Nov 85

["Text" of congratulatory cable sent by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, on the 4th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement between the PDRY and the Hungarian People's Republic — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement between our two countries, it pleases me, in my name and in the name of the YSP Central Committee and its Political Bureau, to express to you our extreme satisfaction with the high level of relations between our countries in various fields. In particular, we highly assess the friendship and cooperation agreement between our countries which has entered its 4th year. This agreement greatly influences the development and consolidation of the versatile relations between our parties and countries. The previous years have stressed the importance of friendship agreements between our country and the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union, because these agreements serve the development and progress of these countries, ensure their sovereignty and independence, and consolidate the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and racism. These agreement have consolidated friendship between our people and the peoples of the socialist countries. This friendship is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and fruitful mutual cooperation and joint action for the progress and prosperity of our peoples and for the consolidation of international stability and peace.

Bearing this in mind, we highly assess the friendship and cooperation agreement signed between our parties and peoples and affirm that we are proud of it, as it reflects an important relationship through which cooperation and friendship between our Yemeni and Hungarian peoples are organized and consolidate. On this occasion we would like to stress the need to continue the joint work to consolidate and develop our relations in various fields and at all levels, in order to serve our common objectives and common struggle in the [word indistinct] Arab and international arenas.

Our Yemeni people, who are struggling for their social progress and to achieve their national and democratic tasks within the framework of the national, democratic, and socialist revolution, believe that the Yemeni-Hungarian friendship agreement is a real support for consolidating their national, progressive, and democratic system and their capabilities and role in the national, Arab, and international arenas. Within this framework we will devote further attention to the various sides of joint activity to consolidate the internationalist struggle relationship between our parties and peoples, affirming that the 4th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement, which coincides with the 22d anniversary of the 14 October Revolution, the Third YSP Congress, and the anniversary of the national independence of our country, will open new horizons for relations between our countries and will undoubtedly serve the process of economic and social development in light of our country's third 5-year plan for economic development.

Please accept our best wishes.

Official Returns After Syria, Algeria, Libya Tour
GF050650 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, returned to Aden today after concluding a tour that included Syria, Algeria, and Libya. During this tour he conveyed messages from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Brother Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Arab Syrian Republic, Chadli Bendjadid, president of the Algerian Democratic Popular Republic, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the first of September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The messages pertain to relations between the PDRY and these fraternal countries, in addition to the current developments in the Arab region and the means to confront the imperialist and the reactionary plots designed to liquidate the just causes of the struggle of our Arab peoples, such as the Palestinian cause in particular. The messages also deal with the means to confront the aggressive policy of the United States and its allies.

Upon his arrival he was received at the airport by Brother Mahmud al-Najashi, member and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

Pakistan's Ziaul Haq Continues Visit in Cairo

Gives News Conference

NC041737 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mohammad Ziaul Haq held further talks today. President Mubarak and his wife then gave a luncheon in honor of their Pakistani guest and his wife.

Later, Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq held a news conference, which began with recitations of holy Koranic verses. President Ziaul Haq thanked President Mubarak and the Egyptian people for their kind hospitality. He extolled the warm friendship linking the Egyptian and Pakistani peoples, and the solid relationship between the two countries. He praised Egypt and the role it plays in the Islamic world, and called for the peaceful settlement of all problems in the Middle East area. He appealed to all Muslims throughout the world to come together and stressed the need for them to present a united front.

President Ziaul Haq also praised the role of Al-Azhar in serving the interests of Islam. He expressed his gratitude to Al-Azhar for awarding him an honorary doctorate today.

Asked for his views on the way to achieve peace in the Middle East, President Ziaul Haq said that in order for this problem to be solved, the rights of the people living in the area must be respected, as must the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In response to a question about areas of cooperation between Egypt and Pakistan, Ziaul Haq said that they are both developing countries and there are big projects in which they can cooperate, particularly in the fields of agriculture and education.

Regarding the relationship between India and Pakistan, President Ziaul Haq stated that he had recently discussed a number of topics with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and that particular attention had been paid to the question of normalizing relations between the two countries.

Asked about Pakistan's nuclear program, President Ziaul Haq emphasized that the program is for peaceful purposes.

Concerning the means of achieving unity and cooperation among the countries of the Islamic world, Ziaul Haq said that the ICO must play a role in this respect. He stressed the need for peace and unity to prevail among the various Islamic countries, and the importance of cooperation between the Islamic and Arab worlds. He also stressed that all obstacles hindering the achievement of these objectives should be eliminated.

Regarding the Afghanistan issue, President Ziaul Haq said that it is a complicated problem that must be settled politically on the basis of the UN initiative. He stated that Pakistan believes that the Afghan refugees must return to their homes, in accordance with UN principles, and that Soviet troops must withdraw from Afghanistan. He also stressed the need for Afghanistan to be an independent state free from any foreign intervention.

Mubarak Remarks

NC012008 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1800 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak welcomed Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq's visit to Egypt which starts tomorrow, Saturday. He praised President Ziaul Haq's stand and his supreme efforts supporting Egypt's return to the ICO. President Mubarak said: I am very happy that Gen Ziaul Haq is coming to Egypt. He has good characteristics. We have great respect for [words indistinct].

In an exclusive interview with Pakistani television, President Mubarak praised Egyptian-Pakistani ties. He said: We have good relations with Pakistan. We are both members of the ICO and have traditional relations. It has become customary for us to exchange views. We usually use Pakistani military trainers in our Armed Forces. Pakistan usually uses Egyptian teachers at the Islamic University of Pakistan.

The president said he will review the following with President Ziaul Haq: The Middle East problem, the Afghanistan question, international issues of common interest, and a number of points related to bilateral relations.

Replying to a question on whether the interception of the Egyptian civilian airliner had impacted on the peace process, President Mubarak said: The airliner's interception by the Americans, whom we consider our friends, had a terrible effect and shocked us. I could not imagine that a friend could do such a thing. I could not do it to any friend. We were truly shocked and I could not believe it at first. He went on to say: At any rate, the peace process is one thing and what happened to the civilian airliner is something else. All the past and present terrorist actions are a strong incentive to proceed with the peace process because this is how we can deal with the causes of terrorism. The president stressed that a solution for the Middle East problem is vital to avoid other acts of terrorism and violence in the region. He said: We are doing everything possible and hope that the peace process will progress without any hindrance. Freezing this process will not help to stop terrorism and violence at all.

Answering another question on the future of the peace process, President Mubarak pointed out that his visit to King Husayn of Jordan last week and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Amman this week were to pursue a unified stand to motivate the peace process. The president expressed the hope that this will start as soon as possible, so that this problem will not continue unchecked.

Asked about Egypt's return to the ICO and its impact on the unity of the Islamic nation, the president said: Islamic unity is very important. Unity in itself is strength and division weakness. Our return to the ICO brings us closer to the Islamic nation since we are one of this organization's founders. Hence, the organization's vital importance will influence the Middle East problem because most countries that are interested in the Middle East issue are Moslem, in addition to being ICO members. This will naturally strengthen the voice of Islam and Moslem countries toward the Middle East. This will be a great help.

When asked his opinion on Pakistan's efforts to reach a political settlement to the Afghanistan issue, the president said: This is a very complicated problem, and since it is an issue involving an Islamic state, it concerns us. It must be supported by the Islamic states. I know that President Ziaul Haq is making great efforts to begin negotiations to solve the issue, instead of confrontation.

President Mubarak added: I believe that the efforts made by President Ziaul Haq will eventually be beneficial and I hope this problem will be resolved. We know that events there are terrifying, but I hope that a suitable settlement will be reached through President Ziaul Haq's tremendous efforts.

To a question on promoting Pakistani-Egyptian relations, President Mubarak said that an agreement will be reached during President Ziaul Haq's visit to form a committee to promote economic, cultural, and social relations and enhance all the ties that bind the two countries.

Answering a question on the democratic march in Egypt, President Mubarak asserted his conviction that democracy is the best means to safeguard the citizens' security, future, and development, as well as the country's prosperity.

In his reply to another question, President Mubarak commended the democratic actions taken by President Ziaul Haq in Pakistan, and expressed his pleasure at these deeds.

Departs 4 Nov

NC041531 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1520 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his delegtion left Cairo this afternoon following a 3-day official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. He was seen off at Cairo International Airport by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Mubarak on Talks With Iraqi Foreign Minister

NC021520 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1450 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Responding to newsmen's questions, President Husni Mubarak said that his meeting yesterday with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, was within the framework of exchanges of views between the two countries on bilateral relations and various other issues. He noted that the Palestinian issue was raised during the talks, "as is usual in every meeting we have with our Arab brothers."

In answer to a question on the date of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo, Mubarak said: "He will arrive perhaps this week."

Mubarak was asked about his evaluation of Egyptian-Jordanian relations and whether they are proceeding as his excellency wishes, particularly after his recent visit to Amman. He said that Egyptian-Jordanian relations are good; they are developing well and there are no problems between the two countries. He added: We regularly exchange views with Jordan on the peace process in the region and we constantly coordinate our efforts. He stated that he will receive King Husayn's envoy tomorrow.

Iraq's 'Aziz Leaves Cairo for Home 1 Nov

NC011454 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1450 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Cairo this afternoon for Baghdad following a 2-day visit to Egypt. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Samir al-Najm, head of the mission responsible for Iraqi interests in Cairo, saw 'Aziz off at the airport.

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives for 3-Day Visit

NC041749 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1720 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Cairo this evening on a 3-day official visit to Egypt. During his visit, he will meet with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, were present at Cairo airport to welcome the Palestinian leader. 'Arafat was also received by Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, PNC speaker; Fatah Central Committee members Salah Khalaf, Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, and Hani al-Hasan; Jamal al-Surani, PLO Executive Committee member; and Sa'id Kamal, PNC member.

'Abd al-Majid Meets With Palestinian Delegation

NC041114 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with the Palestinian leaders who are present in Cairo. The meeting lasted 1 hour. PNC member Sa'id Kamal said after the meeting that they had discussed the preparations for the visit by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Egypt today. They also discussed developments in the Palestinian issue on the Arab and international arenas. He added that the delegation thanked the Egyptian Government and people for their stand on the Palestinian issue.

PNC Speaker Holds Talks on Palestine Issue

Meets Mubarak

NC040934 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0830 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, PNC speaker, at Al-Qubbah presidential palace this morning. Al-Sa'ih

is heading the Palestinian delegation to the fourth international conference on the life and teachings of the Prophet Muhammad.

Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih said his meeting with President Mubarak was natural because discussion of the Palestinian issue, which is on everyone's mind, is essential under the current circumstances.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih stated: President Mubarak, as we have always believed, heads those who are convinced that this issue requires a just and comprehensive solution. We hope this stand will produce results compatible with the higher Arab interests, safeguard Arab rights, and promote comprehensive world peace.

Considers PLO Council Meeting

NC041133 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1055 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — PNC Speaker 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has stated that the PLO leadership is currently thinking of contacting the PLO Central Council, which is a representational body serving as a liaison between the PLO Executive Committee and the PNC, to hold an urgent meeting. This meeting would discuss the latest developments on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels as well as the repercussions of the recent Israeli aggression.

In a statement to MENA, Shaykh al-Sa'ih said that the Palestinian leadership is not currently planning to convene a PNC session until the situation becomes clear and the results of the ongoing efforts to reach a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue are known. He added that if other signs emerge, the PLO leadership would consider convening the PNC. The venue and date of this would be agreed upon. Shaykh al-Sa'ih pointed out that such a meeting is unlikely before the next ordinary Arab summit.

It should be recalled that the PLO Central Council held its last meeting in Tunis after the signing of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Views Jordanian Relations

NC041324 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1108 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has stressed that Egypt's role supporting the Palestinian cause is fundamental. He also stressed that no other country can shoulder Egypt's responsibility for the issue in view of its Arab, Islamic, and international position.

In an exclusive interview with MENA, Shaykh al-Sa'ih said that the PLO is working hard to remove the obstacles preventing Egypt's return to leading the Arabs and Muslems. This is Egypt's natural position, although its current role is honorable. He hoped that the PLO's desire for Egypt's return to the Arab fold and to its deserved status will be fulfilled at the next Arab summit.

In his interview, Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih called on the Muslim scholars attending the fourth international conference on the life and teachings of the Prophet Muhammad to discuss the barbaric Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and subsequent events, to consider this a blatant aggression against the entire Islamic and Arab nation, and to propose ways to change the U.S. and Israeli stand.

The PNC speaker and member of the Royal Jordanian Committee for Islamic Civilization stressed that the attack on the PLO headquarters, the attempt to kill its leader, and the incident of the Egyptian civilian airliner are dangerous precedents. International norms are not accustomed to these incidents, which could have ignited war in the region.

Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih called on Muslim scholars and leaders to warn the United States and Israel of the consequences of these stands. He also called on the scholars meeting in Cairo to discuss and announce God's judgment on these events. In this way, their governments and people will take note and anyone who is considering aggression will feel that the Muslim leaders and scholars will not remain silent. The PNC speaker elaborated on the developments in Palestinian-Jordanian relations and said that some of the problems clouding them have been dissipated. He said that agreement was reached between King Husayn and the Jordanian delegation on one hand, and Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian delegation on the other. Both stressed their adherence to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and to continued joint Arab moves aimed at reaching a just and comprehensive peace to safeguard the Palestinian people's right to their homeland, self-determination, and the establishment of their own state. He expressed the belief that the understanding between the Jordanians and Palestinians has dispelled all rumors. The common aim is to retrieve the territories, save the holy places, and safeguard the inalienable rights. This should be done through an international conference with representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council, other members of the Security Council, and the countries concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He stressed the importance of uniting the Palestinian people so that they can forget their differences and direct their energy toward repelling the aggression directed against them. There is no difference between one organization or group and another. He added that the recent Israeli aggression again underlines the importance of Palestinian unity. He said that much effort has been exerted for that purpose. This work should not be allowed to stop or be cut off so that the Palestinian people and their actions can be united.

Al-Baz Interviewed on Relations With PLO

Views Arab Stand

JN041912 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Interview with Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the president's office for political affairs, by Huda Tawfiq in Cairo; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Huda Tawfiq] What is wanted from 'Arafat at this stage?

[Usamah al-Baz] What is wanted by us all, and not only from Yasir 'Arafat, is to reach a solid Arab stand with which we can obtain sufficient international support on condition that this stand is translated into practice and used as a tool to change the status quo. There is an Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza and this situation is rejected. We want to change it and we insist on this. The beginning should be a unified and cohesive Jordanian-Palestinian stand which poses a challenge to Israel and the United States [word indistinct] so that the Arab side will have the initiative. This stand will obtain Arab support by the basic Arab sides, headed by Egypt. We hope that a unified Jordanian-Palestinian stand will be drafted on the basis of the 11 February agreement on joint Palestinian-Jordanian action and on the basis of the goals this agreement seeks to achieve and the principles by which it abides. The PLO leadership is required to define its stand in this regard and to renew its commitment to move with Jordan and renew [words indistinct] Israel following the recent events.

[Tawfiq] Is it [the PLO] specifically required to recognize Israel at this stage?

[Al-Baz] No one can ask the PLO to recognize Israel in the absence of a reciprocal Israeli recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, particularly their right to self-determination. Recognitions should be simulatenous. Israel should recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and establishment of their state on their land at the same time that the Palestinians recognize Israel. Otherwise, the concept of reciprocity, equilibrium, and equality in the two sides' stands will be absent.

Discusses Peace Plan

NC041350 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1210 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — In response to questions from foreign correspondents on whether the purpose of the discussions now taking place is to restore relations between Egypt and Algeria, Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, said: We are not dealing with this issue right now. However, during the meeting between President Husni Mubarak and the Algerian envoy, we discussed the Middle East situation and ways to reduce tension in the region and move ahead with the peace process. We did not even mention relations between Egypt and any other Arab country.

Dr al-Baz added: We believe that the question of Egyptian-Arab relations should not be given priority. Arab issues, the need for progress on the Palestinian issue and for redoubled efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war and to keep Lebanon united amid the ruins of the civil war that has been raging for 9 years should be our priorities now.

When asked if the goal of the recent communications was to hold a new Arab summit, which would discuss negotiations with Israel and Egypt's return to the Arab world, Dr al-Baz said: These are not among our current priorities. Our top three priorities concern the Palestinian problem, ways of giving an impetus to the peace process and to the available proposals for starting a movement toward peace; stopping the Iraq-Iran war; and the settlement of disputes among all the Arabs.

Dr al-Baz answered a question on the existence of a new plan for an Egyptian-Palestinian-Jordanian initiative with a denial and said: There is no initiative because we are fully convinced that the firm foundation for our activity should be a joint Jordanian-Palestinian move, as it is the first step for Arab action. He added: When this foundation becomes available, it will be supported by Egypt and other Arab countries which are directly concerned with the peace process, interested in it, and capable of pushing it forward. The first step, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, has been taken. Naturally, the events of the past few weeks have forced us to look at things differently and come up with a new assessment. However, under no circumstances does this mean ignoring or forgetting the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, bypassing it, or belittling its importance. We do believe that altered circumstances dictate a certain change in our methods, and not in our strategy, of dealing with matters or reshuffling the deck.

Dr al-Baz declared: The primary goal of the moves made by Egypt, Jordan, and the Palestinians is to arrive at a unified Jordanian-Palestinian position supported by Egypt. We remain committed to this.

When asked if he was now talking about a new initiative, Dr al-Baz replied: These moves are not a new step, but simply seek to strengthen the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Dr al-Baz gave this answer to a question on whether President Mubarak intends to address an appeal for negotiations involving 'Arafat, the Israeli prime minister, King Husayn, and a U.S. envoy: We do not discuss such ideas and we cannot reveal the ideas being discussed at this point. We are only halfway down the road. We concluded a round of consultations with Jordan. President Mubarak will receive Yasir 'Arafat tomorrow. We have not yet finalized our proposals on the various alternatives, and we must choose the best one. We will keep in touch with the Jordanian and Palestinians in the next 2 weeks and also with a number of Arab countries concerned with the peace process.

When asked if Egypt is mediating between Jordan and the PLO, Dr Al-Baz said: It is not a matter of mediation because they are a single actor. Egypt is a partner since it is one of the major parties concerned. It has done a great deal, and is still willing to play a fundamental role in the next few weeks because we believe we are now passing through a crucial stage. When we talk to Jordan and the Palestinians, we do so to help strengthen the unity, position, and objective of both parties. This contribution can be made by providing different opinions and specific formulas. Thus, we can lay any suspicions, disagreements, or fears to rest with this kind of action.

Al-Baz added: The participants in two Arab summits agreed to proceed with a peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue. I do not believe we have reached a point where a new Arab summit is needed to endorse a certain move. The principle governing the peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue, as well as the means to reach that end, were adopted by the Fes and Rabat summits.

Therefore, Al-Baz added, a new Arab summit is no longer needed. We believe that Jordan and the PLO have acted in accordance with this authorization, and we must wait and see what the other parties do.

Al-Baz pointed out: Once the Arabs decide to move and take the first step, we will have to wait for the American and Israeli reaction, as Israel is the other party involved and the target of these Arab initiatives. Therefore, the matter is not up to the Arabs alone. It also depends on the American and Israeli response and whether it is positive or hesitant.

When asked if it is now appropriate to call on the PLO to publicly renounce violence and to enter into a truce, Al-Baz said: Egypt supports the elimination of violence, terrorism, and tension; it has always appealed for this. We hope such a truce would be mutual and not unilateral. One side cannot observe a truce without the other being committed to it as well. This is understandable if we are to have a balanced situation.

Dr al-Baz emphasized: We would be more than happy to work with the parties concerned to obtain their commitment to a renunciation of terrorism and to a truce, which would put an end to all acts of violence. He added: Egypt was the first country to break the cycle of violence. We are moving within the framework of negotiations through an international conference to be attended by all parties involved, including the PLO.

Algerian Presidential Envoy Arrives in Cairo

NC032232 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2150 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — Abdelqader Belkacem, adviser to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, arrived in Cairo this evening as an envoy of the Algerian President. During his visit to Egypt, which will last several days, the Algerian envoy will attend the fourth conference on the life and teachings of the Prophet Muhammad.

Discusses Meeting With Mubarak

NC041231 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1105 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — Following a 75-minute meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, Abdelqader Belkacem, envoy of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, stated that he had conveyed an oral message from the Algerian president. He said: "relations between the two fraternal countries are part of the whole, and not contingent upon formalities. These relations will return to normal in the near future, God willing. There are fateful issues that bring together the one nation, as they do the two fraternal countries within the framework of the one nation. This visit is part of the consultations between the two fraternal countries. The message I conveyed from President Bendjedid to President Mubarak affirmed this attitude."

Dr Usamah al-Baz, who also attended the meeting, said that relations between Egypt and Ageria do not need mediation. He stressed that they are relations of solidarity and fraternity. Dr al-Baz was replying to a question on whether Iraq is mediating to restore ties between Egypt and Algeria. Al-Baz emphasized that Egypt and Algeria are two countries in the same trench and, as such, do not require any mediation.

Al-Baz said: "We thank Iraq, not for strengthening relations between Egypt and Ageria, but because it promotes Arab issues. We help Iraq in this context. We also support the moves being made by certain fraternal Arab countries toward this goal." Al-Baz noted that Iraq's goal in its current contacts is to give form to Arab solidarity so the Arab nation can deal with the fateful issues it faces. Iraq's goal is not to bring Egypt and Algeria closer.

The meeting was also attended by el-Hadi Messaoudi, head of the Algerian interests section in Cairo.

Sudanese Interior Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC050618 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2310 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — Police General 'Abbas Madani Sudanese minister of interior arrived in Cairo tonight from Khartoum. He is leading a delegation on a 5-day visit to Egypt.

Following his arrival, General Madani expressed his pleasure to be in Egypt, adding that he will hold talks with Egyptian officials on security issues and bilateral relations. He also said that, following the uprising, Sudan has rebuilt its law-enforcement and regular security forces. In this respect, Sudan will have the opportunity to draw on Egyptian expertise.

Interior Minister Lieutenant General Ahmad Rushdi, who welcomed the Sudanese guest at the airport, said that the visit is a natural development in the course of their cordial bilateral relations. As security officials, he noted, we should consult regularly and exchange information to promote security in our countries.

Sudanese Military Delegation Arrives in Cairo

NC011924 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1845 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) — A Sudanese military delegation led by Major General Idris Bashir Idris, head of the Financial Affairs Department of the Sudanese Armed Forces, arrived in Cairo from Khartoum today on a visit of several days to Egypt.

Foreign Minister Receives Senior Tunisian Envoy

NC021253 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1250 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received a high-ranking Tunisian envoy today.

Official Talks With Chad Begin 3 November

NC031336 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Official talks between Egypt and Chad began at the Foreign Ministry today. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, led the Egyptian delegation, while Korom Hamet, secretary of state for foreign affairs, led the Chadian side.

The meeting began with a review of developments in Chad. Dr Ghali reaffirmed Egypt's support for Chad's legitimate government under President Hissein Habre and its continued support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this fraternal African state. Ghali also reiterated Egypt's condemnation of the various forms of foreign interference in Chad's internal affairs.

The Egyptian and Chadian representatives discussed the Chadian Government's plan to hold an international conference on economic aid for Chad. Egypt's possible contribution to Chad's economic and social development plan through the dispatch of Egyptian experts in the fields of medicine, agriculture, and irrigation was also examined. In addition, they discussed a possible increase in the number of scholarships for Chadian students at Egyptian institutes and universities. The Chadian secretary expressed his country's gratitude for Egypt's aid and emphasized his government's desire to strengthen cooperation with Egypt in various fields.

Minister Departs Cairo

NC050702 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0650 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — Korom Hamet, Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo this morning at the end of a 3-day visit to Egypt.

During the visit, the Chadian minister held talks with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. They discussed bilateral relations, the situation in Chad, and the international conference on economic aid for Chad to be held in Geneva in December.

Tunisian Envoy Arrives With Note for Mubarak

NC040909 Cairo MENA in English
0845 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Press Review — headline]

[Excerpt] Cairo 4 Nov (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* learns that Habib Chatti, Tunisian foreign affairs minister and former secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization [title as received], arrived in Cairo, as an envoy of the Tunisian leadership carrying a message to President Mubarak.

Chatti was received by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign affairs Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid who received the Tunisian leadership's message.

Received by Mubarak

NC041230 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1215 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — Tunisian presidential envoy Habib Chatti has said that he delivered a verbal message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

In a statement to journalists after his meeting with the Egyptian president today, Chatti noted that he received a message from Mubarak in reply to the one from President Bourguiba. He added that all topics and issues were discussed and that he views expressed were identical.

Tunisian Socialist Party Group, NDP Official Meet

NC031536 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1330 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and secretary general of the NDP, met today witha Tunisian Socialist Party delegation led by (Al-Sadiq al-Filali). During the meeting, the head of the visiting Tunisian delegation expressed his country's thanks for Egypt's support following Israel's recent act of aggression against its territory. He also praised Egypt's honorable stand in seeking to save the lives of the hostages during the incident involving the Italian ship.

Dr Wali pointed out that the strained relations among the Arab states will not affect relations among their people. He said that technical and scientific cooperation exists and continues between Egypt and all the Arab states.

Dr Wali and the members of the Tunisian party delegation discussed ways to strengthen Egyptian-Tunisian relations at the popular level as a natural approach to unifying the two governments' positions. Both sides confirmed that the historic relations among the peoples of the Arab nation are not affected by the positions of governments.

The two sides also expressed their support for additional reciprocal visits and meetings in order to instill the values of brotherhood in the Arab peoples, with special emphasis on the youth of both countries.

(Al-Sadiq al-Filali), leader of the Tunisian Socialist Party, arrived in Cairo yesterday for a week-long visit at the invitation of the Egyptian AAPSO Committee.

King Husayn Telephones President Mubarak

NC032017 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The Jordanian monarch King Husayn made a telephone call to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this evening. Our correspondent has learned that King Husayn will leave Amman tomorrow for Luxembourg and France.

Jordanian Minister Arrives, Meets Mubarak

NC031607 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the Jordanian minister of the Royal Court this afternoon. The minister arrived in Cairo today. The meeting was also attended by the Jordanian ambassador in Cairo.

Mubarak Remarks

NC031641 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1530 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has once again emphasized that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people. In a statement to newsmen after his meeting today with Jordanian envoy 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of the Royal Court, Mubarak said that the resolutions which were adopted by the Arab summit meetings, and which all the Arab states supported, confirm this. He added: No one country can say that the PLO is not the sole representative.

Asked whether Jordan is playing a mediating role between Egypt and Syria, President Mubarak said: We did not discuss this subject.

In response to a qeustion as to whether the next stage will witness further activity with respect to the peace process, Mubarak said: We hope that more action will be taken. This depends on the parties concerned in the dispute.

Asked what subjects had been discussed with the Jordanian envoy, President Mubarak said that talks had dealt with the recent Jordanian-Palestinian meetings and bilateral relations. He added: We also considered various points relating to cooperation between us, particularly in light of His Majesty King Husayn's forthcoming trip to Luxembourg and France. He concluded: All these issues were discussed during the meeting.

'Abd al-Majid Comments

NC031755 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1605 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Jordanian Royal Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah briefed President Husni Mubarak on the outcome of the discussions that took place recently in Amman between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid, who attended the meeting between President Mubarak and the Jordnian minister, said that these consultations contribute greatly to the formulation of views on the various matters that are now under discussions.

Asked if there are Egyptian-Jordanian-U.S. efforts to reformulate Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' recent peace proposals, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt and Jordan are continuing their efforts and consultations. He pointed out that the two countries are constantly active and that there is no dilatoriness.

In response to a question as to whether a date has been set for Yasir 'Arafat's arrival in Cairo, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the visit will take place soon.

Regarding the Tunisian envoy's visit to Cairo, the foreign minister said that it is good to take the opportunity of meeting with those envoys who come to Cairo. They are always welcome here.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the Tunisian envoy has indeed explained his country's position and that this was the main purpose of his visit to Cairo.

On the possibility of restoring Egpptian-Tunisian relations to what they were before the Egyptian airliner incident, the foreign minister said: We all seek to have good relations and Egypt always welcomes the clarification of any subject that needs to be clarified.

For his part, Jordanian Minister Abu 'Awdah stated after the meeting that President Mubarak had given him a verbal message for King Husayn within the context of the ongoing consultations between the two Arab leaders.

Abu 'Awdah noted that this time the message deals with the political and diplomatic activities in which Jordan has recently been involved in the Arab and Palestinian arenas.

On the question of the Jordanian-Syrian dialogue and whether it has any repercussions for Egyptian-Syrian relations, Abu 'Awdah said that the dialogue should be seen as a contribution to Arab action designed to get the Arab situation moving toward that solidarity which is now lacking.

Abu 'Awdah said that Jordnian-Palestinian relations remain basically unchanged. He noted in this respect that the failure of the London meeting between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the British foreign secretary is regarded as a setback that is now being remedied.

Meanwhile, Dr Usamah al-Baz, foreign ministry first undersecretary and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs, has stated that Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah came to Cairo, in his capacity as the special envoy of King Husayn, to put President Husni Mubarak fully in the picture as to what has been achieved on the international and Palestinian scenes. This falls within the framework of the constant consultations between the two leaders to coordinate their efforts at the international level.

Dr al-Baz expressed his conviction that an exchange of views during the present phase is extremely beneficial.

He also hoped that this will have an effect on Arab moves in the coming weeks.

Ends Brief Visit

NC031638 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1555 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — Jordanian Royal Court Minsiter 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah left Cairo this afternoon at the end of a few hours' visit. During his brief stay, 'Awadah was received by President Husni Mubarak.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, was at the airport to bid him farewell. He said that the Jordanian guest had delivered a verbal message from King Husayn to President Mubarak on the latest developments in the region, on international contacts, and on communications with the PLO leadership. He added that views had been exchanged on the method to be followed in future moves. This, he noted, comes within the framework of continuing consultations between his majesty and President Mubarak.

SFRY Chief of General Staff Arrives in Cairo

NC021518 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1430 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, arrived in Cairo today at the head of a delegation for a 5-day official visit to Egypt. His trip comes at the invitation of Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces. Gen Canadi was received at the airport by Major General 'Umar Hammad, commander of the Central Military Zone.

Begins Talks

NC021547 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1500 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Military delegations from Egypt and the SFRY began talks in Cairo today under Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi and Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Zorko Canadi. The talks focused on ways of strengthening bilateral military cooperation.

This afternoon, the Yugoslav chief of staff laid wreaths on the monument to the unknown soldier and the tomb of the late leader Anwar al-Sadat. He also laid a wreath on the tomb of the late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

Meets Mubarak

NC040851 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0835 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Colonel General Zorko Canadi, Yugoslav chief of the General Staff, at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah today. The meeting was attended by Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff. Col Gen Canadi arrived in Cairo on Saturday on a 4-day visit to Egypt.

President Defends Camp David Agreements

GF030820 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0620 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Nov (WAKH) — President Husni Mubarak has called on the Arab countries to put their differences aside and to strengthen their solidarity for the good of the Arab cause. He warned that the Arab situation is on the brink of collapse and at present does not have good prospects.

In an interview broadcast last night on UAE television, President Mubarak stated that he has done much for the sake of Egypt's return to the Arabs and the return of the Arabs to Egypt. He indicated that he would make numerous attempts to contact the Arabs to salvage the Arab situation. He noted, however, that there are limits and that Egypt will not bow to anyone. Neither does Egypt ask any Arab country to bow to it or any other party.

President Mubarak defended the Camp David agreements and criticized those who call for their cancellation. He wondered where there was an alternative to these agreements. He stated that as a result of these agreements, Egypt has regained its territories, while the Palestinian issue has remained without a solution as a result of the differences between the Israeli and Egyptian concepts of Palestinian autonomy.

President Mubarak hinted that he has not heard of any alternative to Camp David from any Arab country. He stated that he believes that no Arab would accept the abrogation of the Camp David agreements since it would mean war with Israel. He noted that whenever he meets with opposition parties in Egypt away from the limelight, they reject the idea of abrogating the Camp David agreements. He added that the Arabs with whom he has met also do not support the idea of abrogating the agrements.

The president ruled out the possibility that the United States and Israel are attempting to keep the PLO out of the settlement efforts. He stated that such reports are ambiguous. He expressed support for the PLO and indicated that Egypt would continue to consider the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that without it there will be no solution to the Palestinian issue.

President Mubarak denied that any conditions are attached to his country's relations with the United States. He added that Egyptian-U.S. relations and Egyptian-Israeli relations are for the good of Egypt and the Arabs, and that Egypt will not submit to anyone's conditions.

Syria, Israel Allegedly Holding Talks in Cyprus

JN041318 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, 4 Nov (INA) — Press reports published in Paris today say that contacts are currently taking place between Zionist and Syrian delegations on the situation in Lebanon and in the northern border strip of occupied Palestine in particular. Citing well-informed diplomatic sources, the French newspaper *LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS* issued here today affirms that top secret talks are currently being held between the Damascus regime and a Zionist mission in Cyprus.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS explains that Syrian envoys, who are currently in Cyprus, have for some time been holding contacts with an Israeli delegation to discuss the situation in Lebanon. The newspaper adds that the Syrian regime will never publicize its contacts with Israel, pointing out that the calm Syrian-Israeli front in the Golan confirms continuous contacts between the two sides.

Spokesman Denies Iranian 'Chemical Bomb' Claims

JN051205 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — An authoritative Iraqi spokesman today denied Iranian allegations that three Iranian soldiers recieved injuries from chemcial bombs last Sunday. The spokesman said that these Iranian allegations are pure fallacies intended to justify the continued shelling of Iraqi border towns with heavy artillery.

The spokesman asserted that the southern Iraqi town of Al-Qurnah came under artillery attack today. He said that two shells fell, the first at 1100 local time and the second 5 minutes later, causing several injuries and destroying some houses.

Communique Issued on 3-4 Nov War Actions

JN041726 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,010 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of great Iraq — country of love and peace — are getting stronger and more superior in all the oeprational sectors in order to inflict further destruction and defeats on the Khomeyniite aggressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. As an expression of the will of our great people and their wise leadership to impose peace and the logic of justice on the Iranian regime by depriving it of the sources of aggression, our valiant eagles carried out an accurate and effective raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1237 [0937 GMT] today. After carrying out their duty both efficiently and accurately, our eagles returned to base safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

2. Some of our forward units in the I Army Corps northern sector carried out effective strikes against enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles, killing 15, wounding 12, and destroying 2 vehicles.

3. Our forward units in the II Army Corps central sector pounded enemy positions and gun emplacements, killing two soldiers and destroying one ammunition dump and one infantry position.

4. Our units in the East Basra III Army Corps sector opened artillery fire on enemy engineering works and gun emplacements, damaging one excavator and hitting one of its personnel. Our units also destroyed one heavy machinegun emplacement, killing all its men. An ambulance was seen evacuating enemy losses.

5. Six infantry positions were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. The forces of the vicious enemy shelled Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 November 1985

Saddam Receives Egyptian Economy Minister

JN031143 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1132 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, this morning. The Egyptian minister conveyed a verbal message to President Saddam Husayn from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the fraternal relations between the two countries and issues of interest to the Arab nation. The meeting was attended by the president's secretary.

Ramadan Receives Egyptian, Turkish Ministers

JN031615 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has met with Sultan Abu 'Ali, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, and his delegation. They reviewed bilateral relations and joint cooperation in industry, agriculture, and services. They also discussed the possibility of increasing the volume of trade exchange in the service of the Arab nation's interests.

The RCC member also met with Cahit Aral, Turkish minister of industry, and his delegation. Aral conveyed to ramadan a verbal message from Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal dealing with bilateral relations and Turkey's desire to promote them in all areas. The two sides reviewed all aspects of bilateral economic and trade cooperation and the spheres of expanding them in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

Taha Yasin Ramadan also met this morning with Jose Dans, Philippine minister of transportation and communications, who conveyed to him a written message from Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Verata dealing with bilateral cooperation and ways

to promote it. The two sides reviewed economic and trade relations and ways to bolster them.

Meets Hungary, CSSR Officials

JN041455 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1342 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and reviewed with him joint cooperation and prospects for developing it.

Ramadan also met with Czech Deputy Premier Stanislav Razl at noon today. They discussed bilateral cooperation in all fields.

Receives Romanian Minister

JN011257 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1158 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade Vasile Pungan. During the meeting, which was attended by the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad, they reviewed cooperation between the two countries and ways to promote it.

Soviet Official Arrives in Baghdad 3 Nov

JN032105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2050 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — Omar Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgia SSR Council of Ministers, arrived here this evening at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq. The Soviet delegation will participate in celebrations of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship days due to begin here tomorrow and lasting 2 weeks.

Meets Friendship Official

JN041450 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1232 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Nov (INA) — 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, chairman of the Union of Iraqi Societies of Friendship With Peoples, today met with Omar Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgia SSR Council of Ministers. Friendship relations between the two peoples and the areas for developing them were discussed during the meeting. The Soviet ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

APU President Arrives in Baghdad 3 Nov

JN030907 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — 'Ali Salami, president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], arrived in Baghdad this morning at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq that will last several days. In a statement to INA Salami said that his visit is part of a tour of Arab countries to hold talks with Arab heads of parliaments on several parliamentary issues of interest to the Arab nation and on the current developments.

Salami added that he will discuss with the speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly several issues of interest to the APU, the preparations under way for the conference on Arab-European parliamentary dialogue to be held in Morocco at the end of this month, and the issues listed on the agenda of the sixth APU Council meeting to be held in Amman late next March.

Meets Hammadi, Departs

JN041223 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1104 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Nov (INA) — 'Ali Salami, president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], left Baghdad for Kuwait following a brief visit to Iraq within a tour of several Arab countries.

Salami held talks and meetings with Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, dealing with Arab and international issues, as well as the preparations for the conference of the Arab-European parliamentary dialogue and the meeting of the APU Council due to be held in Baghdad mid-November.

Baha' al-Din Ahmad, National Assembly deputy speaker, and Sa'd Qasim Ahmad Hammudi, head of the Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee, saw off the delegation.

Cuban Minister Levi Farah Leaves Baghdad 3 Nov

JN030902 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — Levi Farah, Cuban minister without portfolio, who supervises construction, left Baghdad for home this morning. Farah headed his country's delegation to the Iraqi-Cuban committee for trade, economic, and technical cooperation meetings, which were concluded in Baghdad on Thursday. The Cuban minister also held talks with a number of officials on ways to bolster and develop trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Oil Minister, Delegation Return From CSSR

JN031407 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Ubaydi and his delegation returned to Baghdad at dawn today following a visit to the CSSR that lasted several days. During the visit the minister held talks with a number of officials there dealing with the promotion of bilateral relations in the oil field.

King, Queen Nur Leave for Luxembourg Visit

JN041116 Amman Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur left Amman today for Luxembourg on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of the Duke and Duchess of Luxembourg. During his stay there, his majesty will hold talks with the prime minister of Luxembourg who is the current chairman of the European Economic Community. King Husayn will also address the Luxembourg Parliament and meet with a number of European institutions there.

Meanwhile, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath as regent before his majesty the king and cabinet members during his majesty's absence abroad. King Husayn is accompanied by the chief of the royal court and the foreign minister.

Reportage on Luxembourg Visit

For reportage on King Husayn and Queen Nur's arrival in Luxembourg and coverage of the visit, see the Benelux section of the 5 November Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Arab League's Klibi Arrives 1 Nov, Makes Statement

JN011949 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Amman this evening on a 3-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, Klibi will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of officials.

In a statement to a PETRA correspondent, Klibi said: I would like to express my great pleasure on paying this visit to Jordan to hold consultations with His Majesty King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials on topical issues and various issues concernign joint Arab action. He added that His Majesty King Husayn's opinions are of great importance, especially under these difficult circumstances facing fateful Arab issues, because his majesty is experienced in these issues and because of the Hashemite Kingdom's distinguished role regarding the Palestinian people and the occupied territories.

Klibi praised Jordan's positive stand toward implementing the Casablanca summit's resolution concerning clearing Arab relations and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's constructive role in the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere during its meetings in Jeddah and Riyadh.

Klibi also praised the committee's achievements under Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for the sake of closing Arab ranks, which is the most important factor in the Arab states' ability to confront challenges to it from various sides, challengeswhich are posed against all the Arab states. This necessitates support for joint Arab action and protection from negative aspects which may hamper the achievement of its objectives.

Concluding his statement, Klibi stressed that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which hosted the first Arab economic summit which laid down the legal foundations for joint Arab action in the economic field, will greatly contribute toward giving Arab action a new impetus for which our Arab nation is waiting in order to safeguard our nation, our states, and peoples.

Klibi was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and the Tunisian ambassador in Amman.

Meets Al-Rifa'i, Al-Masri

JN011608 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1324 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in the presence of Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. During the meeting they reviewed developments in the region and the importance of convening the proposed Arab summit conference in Riyadh before the end of this year, in light of political developments in the Arab arena which emphasize the inevitability of a meeting of Arab leaders in a way guaranteeing the bolstering of joint Arab solidarity. They also discussed the mission of the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere which stemmed from the Casablanca summit and what it has attained in this regard.

Klibi praised Jordan's response to and cooperation with the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere led by Saudi Crown Prince His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz who contributed to rendering its mission a success.

The prime minister stressed Jordan's eagerness for cooperation with the committee in a way achieving the aims and objectives for which the committee was formed in the service of current causes.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri also met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi today. During the meeting they reviewed the latest developments in the Arab arena and issues relating to the forthcoming Arab summit conference, as well as the mission of the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere, the activation of Arab-African cooperation, and Arab-European dialogue.

Meets With King

JN021712 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. During the meeting, they reviewed the Arab situation and issues pertaining to joint Arab action. The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Meets Prince Hasan, Departs

JN031118 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in his office this morning. They reviewed the situation in the Middle East in general and the situation in the occupied Arab territories in particular. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Klibi left Amman today following a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and a number of senior officials. He also attended the opening of the third session of the Jordanian Parliament.

Klibi held talks which dealt with the current Arab situation, issues pertaining to the march of joint Arab action, the work of the committee to clear the Arab atmosphere, and the conditions of the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories. The talks also dealt with the date for convening the forthcoming Arab summit conference, Arab-African cooperation, and the meetings between Arab and African sides following the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Ivory Coast and the Zionist entity.

Gaza Mayor Al-Shawwa Arrives in Amman 2 Nov

JN030817 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Nov 85 p 17

[Text] Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa, who was dismissed from his post by the occupation authorities, arrived in Amman yesterday on a visit during which he will meet with a number of officials. The occupation authorities had banned Al-Shawwa from traveling 2 years ago.

Meets With Al-Rifa'i

JN040838 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has received Rashad al-Shawwa, Gaza mayor; Anwar al-Khatib, Jerusalem governor; and Hikmat al-Masri, chairman of the board of trustees of Al-Najah University.

Speaks on Occupied Territory

JN040839 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 4 Nov 85 pp 22, 18

[By Tawfiq 'Abid]

[Text] Amman — Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa has said that the Israeli peace plans, particularly Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' plan, are no more than trial balloons aimed at creating confusion in the Arab situation and showing the world that Israel is a state that seeks peace while in fact the Israelis have bad intentions. In an exclusive statement to *SAWT AL SHA'B*, Al-Shawwa said that Peres may be serious in his endeavor for peace, but he seeks peace in accordance with the Israeli conditions which we know and without recognizing even the minimum level of Palestinian rights. He pointed out that a just and comprehensive peace can only be based on complete realization of the Palestinian people's rights.

In his statement, Al-Shawwa said that the Palestinian people need a just and comprehensive peace. He added that if the Israelis are farsighted they are so because they too need peace in the long run, regardless of their strength. Experience has proved that military strength does not achieve peace, but more hostility, hatred, and grudges.

Answering a question on whether he is optimistic about achieving peace in the region, Al-Shawwa said: I can only be optimistic over the possibility of achieving peace despite the darkness I see. He asserted the need to achieve solutions that could help us remain on our lands and in our houses. He said: Our only option is optimism, because if I do not stay in Gaza where would I go?

On the possibility of achieving a political settlement without the PLO, Al-Shawwa said: I do not believe that it is possible to achieve peace without the Palestinians who accepted the PLO as their sole legitimate representative. Therefore, Palestinian participation is a basic element in any future settlement.

Al-Shawwa said: The kinfolk in the occupied homeland seek salvation from the occupation through any means because the situation in all fields is unbearable. The economic situation is deteriorating every day; the occupation authorities impose heavy taxes on the people; lands are seized; unemployment dominates there, particularly among university graduates; and there are house arrests, administrative detentions, and deportations.

Regarding his meetings with Jordanian officials, Al-Shawwa said that he met with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i yesterday and discussed the possibilities of improving the economic situation in the West Bank and Gaza, as well as helping the citizens to surmount problems and export their agriculture products. Al-Shawwa added that he was aware that the prime minister fully understands the situation in the occupied territory and felt his great desire to solve many problems within the available potential.

Al-Shawwa added that he will meet with Agriculture Minister Ahmad Dakhqan and Occupied Territories Minister Tahir Kin'an for the second time today to discuss marketing Gaza agricultural products to save farmers from losses. Al-Shawwa said that if the occupied territory's products are not marketed in the Arab markets, the farmers will leave their lands because of the heavy losses.

On the possibility of Jordan's financing of a prepared development plan in the occupied homeland, he said that the occupation authorities will not allow any sector to be developed if this does not go through them. It would be better to open the Arab markets without exception to receive the agriculture and industry products.

Al-Shawwa arrived in Amman the day before yesterday to attend the opening of the Parliament's third session and to meet a number of officials.

King Receives European Parliament Official

JN021856 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Mrs Gissel Charzat, rapporteur of the European Parliament's Political Committee. During the meeting, they fully reviewed the Middle East situation and Arab-European relations.

Official Leaves

JN041637 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — Gissel Charzat, rapporteur of the European Parliament's Political Committee, left Amman this morning following a 4-day visit to Jordan. During her visit, she met with His Majesty King Husayn, the Senate president, the House of Representatives speaker, and a number of senior officials. She also held talks on the situation in the Middle East, as well as on Arab-European relations. She was seen off by the Senate secretary general and the EEC representative in Jordan. Her visit to Jordan was part of a fact-finding tour of the region regarding the Middle East situation and Arab-European relations.

Court Minister Returns Home After Visit to Cairo

JN031843 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah returned to Amman this evening following a brief visit to Cairo during which he conveyed a message from His Majesty King Husayn to His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The message dealt with the political and diplomatic activities recently undertaken by Jordan on the Arab and Palestinian levels.

Palestinians in Libya Advised Not To Visit Jordan

JN031438 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] A responsible source at the Interior Ministry has stated the following:

It has been recently noticed that the Libyan authorities do not allow Palestinians residing in its territory to return to Libya. Therefore, the Interior Ministry advises Palestinian brothers residing in Libya not to come to Jordan so that they may maintain their residence permits in Libya. The Interior Ministry will not allow them to enter Jordan unless they return [to where they came from].

Trade Cooperation Agreement With PRC Signed

JN031954 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The minutes of the meeting of the Jordanian-Chinese joint committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation were signed at the Ministry of Planning today. The minutes were signed for the Jordanian side by Minister of Planning 'Abdallah al-Nusur and was signed on the Chinese side by Minister of Chemical Industries Qin Zhongda.

Minister of Planning 'Abdallah al-Nusur told a PETRA-JNA correspondent that the meetings, which lasted 1 week, dealt with trade, economic, and technical exchange between Jordan and the PRC, ways to develop and diversify it, and how to rectify the balance of trade between the two countries by increasing PRC imports of Jordanian phosphate, potash, and fertilizers and concluding contracts and agreements in this area.

The two sides also discussed economic relations, such as cooperation in the area of implementing road, airport, and housing projects, as well as building bridges, industrial compounds, and joint projects. They also reviewed aspects of cooperation in various other areas, including science and technology, as well as ways to undertake scientific and technological cooperation between scientific institutes in both countries. They also agreed to exchange expertise and technicians specialized in the potash industry and oil shale areas, as well as in cultural, tourist, and sports areas.

Suslikov Thanks Karami for Release of Hostages

NC041220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1150 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at noon today. Suslikov thanked the prime minister for the efforts to secure the release of the Soviet diplomats. After the meeting, Suslikov made the following statement:

[Begin recording][Suslikov] We discussed the issue of the kidnapping and the release of our Soviet citizens. We conveyed our official thanks to the prime minister for the great assistance in securing their release. This is the most important thing.

[Unidentified reporter] Will the release of the Soviets be a prelude for the freeing of the Americans and French?

[Suslikov] This question should not be addressed to me.

[Reporter] Is there any new information on the identity of those who held the Soviet diplomats?

[Suslikov] No.

[Reporter] When will the Soviet ambassador return?

[Suslikov] There is no information on the date of his arrival. The report published by the magazine saying that the ambassador cut short his leave and will return soon lacks my corroboration.

[Reporter] What are the details concerning the return of the kidnapped Soviets?

[Suslikov] This is a long story.

[Reporter] Did the kidnappees give any information on their kidnappers?

[Suslikov] It was very limited. [end recording]

Ministry Source on Military Talks With Israel

NC050600 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Knowledgeable diplomatic sources in the Ministry of Foreign and Expatriates Affairs have emphasized that Lebanon is committed to the armistice agreement with Israel. Accordingly, any military negotiations between the two countries should be conducted within the framework of the armistice commission and under the supervision of the United Nations, which is a third party to the commission.

Elie Hubayqah Meets With U.S. Ambassador

NC020600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has met with U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew. The session, which was also attended by former Minister Michel al-Murr, dealt with recent developments and various points related to the Lebanese crisis.

Al-Jumayyil Telephones Syria's Al-Asad

NC022055 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil made a telephone call to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad this evening. The two continued the discussion which President al-Jumayyil began with Major General Muhammad al-Khuli, President al-Asad's envoy, this morning. During the lengthy telephone conversation, Presidents al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad discussed the anticipated moves to deal with the general political situation and with future developments.

President al-Jumayyil also took this opportunity to congratulate President al-Asad on the results of the conference of American parliamentarians of Arab descent, which was held in Damascus last week. The two presidents assessed this important event. They also discussed the possibility of exploiting it for the common interest and to serve Arab causes through the creation of an effective and influential force in international decision-making centers.

The two presidents agreed to continue their consultations during the current stage of events.

Syrian Presidential Envoy Arrives in Beirut

NC021055 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Syrian envoy Major General Muhammad al-Khuli arrived at the Bikfaya Presidential Palace aboard a military helicopter at 1100 today. Al-Khuli will deliver a message to President Amin al-Jumayyil from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The message deals with the current situation, and places special emphasis on the agreement reached at the Tripartite Committee's meetings in Damascus.

Al-Khuli will later leave for Zgharta, where he will deliver a similar message to former President Sulayman Franjiyah.

Delivers Message to Al-Jumayyil

NC021330 Beirut Voice of Lebanon
in Arabic 1225 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Syrian envoy Major General Muhammad al-Khuli delivered a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to President Amin al-Jumayyil today. The message deals with the current situation in Lebanon and with the agreement reached by the Tripartite Committee at its recent meetings in Damascus.

Before leaving for Zgharta, where he will deliver a similar message to former President Sulayman Franjiyah, Al-Khuli noted that he conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's message to President al-Jumayyil. In addition, he said that he gave the

president a copy of the agreement. He pointed out that things are proceeding normally, and that President al-Jumayyil made no comment on the accord.

When asked about a possible meeting between Presidents al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad, Al-Khuli replied: There is nothing specific at this point.

The Syrian envoy predicted that the tripartite agreement will represent the beginning of the end of this tragic crisis. He expressed his belief that the accord will be implemented soon.

In answer to a question on the date fixed for signing the agreement, Al-Khuli said this will take place in the next few days.

Briefs Franjiyah

NC021600 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] The meeting between Syrian presidential envoy Major General Muhammad al-Khuli and former President Sulayman Franjiyah at the Zgharta Palace ended at 1440 today. The talks were attended by Major General Sa'id Bayraqdar, the commander of the Syrian forces in Lebanon, who had arrived in Zgharta accompanied by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, and Major Muhammad al-Sha'ar, the officer responsible for Syrian intelligence in the north.

After the meeting, Maj Gen al-Khuli told reporters that he had briefed Franjiyah on the agreement worked out by the tripartite committee in Damascus, and that Franjiyah had not made any comments on it.

Asked how the agreement will be implemented and whether a national conference or a tripartite meeting will be held, Maj Gen al-Khuli said that the next few days will determine this, but it is most likely to be a national conference.

He said that Franjiyah had given him a message for the Syrian president.

Former Premiers Invited to Damascus for Talks

NC011243 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus has invited former prime ministers of Lebanon to visit the Syrian capital and to meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam at 1000 tomorrow, Saturday. 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon, began calling on former prime ministers this morning to convey this invitation. Qansuh's first visit was to Labor and Education Minister Dr Salim al-Huss. He passed on the invitation to him and the two men discussed the latest developments.

After the meeting, Qnsuh said this visit was one of a series to former prime ministers to invite them to Damascus to meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam at 1000 tomorrow. We began by extending the invitation to former Prime Minister Al-Huss.

Karami, Rashid al-Sulh Return From Damascus

NC031221 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami and former Prime Minister Rashid al-Sulh returned to Beirut from Damascus today aboard a military helicopter after holding talks with senior Syrian officials. Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and former Prime Minister Salim al-Huss also took part in these discussions. They commented on the political agreement, which was examined article by article. Sources close to the conferees emphasized the positive atmosphere that prevailed at the talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Al-Husayni, Al-Huss Return

NC031933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni returned to Beirut from Damascus this afternoon. He had led a Lebanese parliamentary delegation to the conference of American parliamentarians of Arab origin which was held in the Syrian capital.

Speaker al-Husayni also held talks with senior Syrian officials, headed by President Hafiz al-Asad, which dealt with the efforts being made by Syria to end the Lebanese crisis.

Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss also returned to Beirut from Damascus this evening, after a 2-day visit. During his visit he had talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on the latest developments in the Lebanese situation in light of the meetings of the Tripartite Committee.

Al-Huss Expects State Conference

NC031538 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] In a statement made in Damascus today, former Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said that he expected a comprehensive national conference to be held. The current wide-scale intensive activity being undertaken by the Syrian leadership, he added, will most probably lead to the convening of such a conference. At this conference, a formula for accord that expresses the views and positions of the participants will be issued.

He also expressed the hope that these efforts will result in a new, just, and effective formula for political life in Lebanon and in the restoration of security and stability, so that the country can regain its economic and social health.

Shams al-Din Not To Attend

NC031606 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din [deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council] has announced that he will not participate in the national conference, if it is held, because this will imply that he accepts the agreement reached in Damascus.

'Sources': Syrians Not To Deploy in New Areas

NC041825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanes Forces Executive Committee, has been briefed by As'ad Shaftari and Michel Samahah on the results of the talks which they held today with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Well-informed sources have said that these talks were conducted in a positive atmosphere. The same sources also indicated that the Lebanese Forces' delegation will return to Damascus within the next 48 hours.

Press sources close to the Tripartite Committee have made the following three remarks:

1. President Amin al-Jumayyil has conveyed his approval of the draft agreement to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

2. The Lebanese Forces are still holding consultations with Christian leaders.

3. Parties to the agreement have consented that security will be maintained by Lebanese security organs following the cease-fire. The Syrian Army will not be deployed in any new Lebanese areas.

PSP Official on Syrians, Soviet Hostages

NC012133 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Anwar al-Fatayri, secretary general of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], has welcomed any step to restore security and instill confidence, especially if such a step comes from fraternal Syria.

Al-Fatayri said this in an interview to the LEBANESE NEWS AGENCY today in reply to a question on how the PSP viewed the return of the Syrian deterrent forces to Beirut. Asked about the Syrian role during the present phase, Al-Fatayri said: As far as the PSP is concerned, we welcome any step that will restore security and reassure the citizens, especially if such a step comes from fraternal Syria. As for the date of the deployment of the deterrent forces, Al-Fatayri said: This is not for us to decide. Nevertheless, we appreciate Syria's political and security role in Lebanon and wish Syria success in confronting the suspect schemes at the various nationalist levels during the present phase. Asked about the Ba'th Party Organization's withdrawal of its gunmen from the contact lines, Al-Fatayri said: We preceded the Ba'th Party Organization in taking such a step. We closed many of our offices in Beirut and always withdrew our fighters from residential areas. We hope that our allies will follow our example and the example of the Ba'th Party Organization.

Referring to the PSP's role in guarding the Soviet Embassy and in the release of the Soviet diplomats, Al-Fatayri said: What is important is that the kidnapped Soviets have been released. We are not competing over roles because holding the diplomats and murdering one of them constituted an insult to all Arab nationalists. We have carried out our comradely, fraternal, and solidary duty, nothing more.

On the PSP's relationship with Camille Sham'un, Al-Fatayri said: We must differentiate between personal and political relations. We have friendly relations with Sham'un and [word indistinct] but we are opposed to Lahd and his (?army). Al-Fatayri said: Our party was the first to isolate the Phalangists when they tried to fight the Palestinians and their cause. However, personal relationships are a thing apart.

On the current talks in Damascus and the discussions among the three parties [PSP, Amal, and Lebanese Forces], Al-Fatayri said: The talks revolve around working papers presented by all parties. The discussions are continuing and the parties are still presenting working papers and proposals for reconciliation. Work is under way to create a unified working paper that will include all the proposals. It will be good for the country when the committee members achieve an all-encompassing working paper.

Regarding the return of the displaced Christians to the mountain, Al-Fatayri emphasized the PSP's positive stand on this matter. He said that the PSP sets no conditions for their return. He stressed that the PSP holds individual freedom sacred and welcomes the return home of every person displaced since 1975. He added: We are eager to see the displaced people return to the mountain. We are equally eager not to take a one-sided view of the matter; all displaced people should be viewed equally. We hope that this matter will not be subjected to sterile debate [words indistinct].

Syrian Forces Confiscate Weapons in Tripoli

NC050717 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The Syrian forces have continued to storm suspect areas in Tripoli, in search of arms. They have confiscated a tank and other vehicles from a warehouse located in Al-Ghandur building in the commercial center.

The Syrian forces have confiscated 10 trucks loaded with arms and ammunition, including 106-mm artillery, RPG-7's, and various types of mortars, in the area of Bab al-Tabbanah.

In another development, the Syrian military delegation, which comprises Major General Sa'id Biraqdar, commander of the Syrian forces in Lebanon, and Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian forces intelligence in Lebanon, left Tripoli

yesterday. They spent 2 days in Tripoli, where they held talks to achieve a comprehensive reconciliation by the end of this week.

Presidential Role 'Stumbling Block' to Agreement
NC042215 Paris AFP in English
2139 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Sammy Ketz report]

[Text] Damascus, Nov 4 (AFP) — Defining a new role for president of Lebanon is a major stumbling block preventing the finalization of an agreement between Lebanon's three main militias to end its 10-year civil war, it was learned here today. The Syrian-sponsored peace plan, negotiated here with the Christian, Moslem Druze and Moslem Shi'ite militia, would reduce the powers of the president of Lebanon. He would attend the Cabinet meetings only to ratify declarations of war, to sign international agreements or amendments to the constitution.

The executive power, according to the plan, would rest in the hands of a council of state, which would allocate an equal number of seats to Christians and Moslems.

Such a plan represents a dramatic switch from Lebanon's current ruling system, whereby the 1943 National Pact — an unwritten constitution — reserves the presidency for Christian Maronites, the prime minister's post for a Sunni Moslem, and the speaker of Parliament's position for a Shi'ite.

Critics of the National Pact, which concentrates state power in the hands of the Christian minority and gives minor roles to the Shi'ite and Druze, say that from the moment it was drawn up, it contained the seeds of the civil war that has ravaged Lebanon for nearly 11 years.

Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, elected September 22, 1982, has kept an even tighter control over his government than the National Pact warrants, objecting to Sunni-chaired Cabinet meetings, and attending all of them.

Mr al-Jumayyil's attitude has caused friction with each of the three militias that negotiated the agreement — the Druze Progressive Socialist Party, the Shi'ite Amal, and the Christian Lebanese Forces.

However, the Christian Maronites are expected to dig in their heels so as not to relinqish the power they wield.

As one official of the Christian Phalangist Party al-Kata'ib put it, if they want to make the Maronite president a marionette, then they had better give the Christians the prime minister's position, and the puppet presidency to a Moslem. The al-Kata'ib is the rightist Christian party founded by Amin al-Jumayyil's father, Pierre al-Jumayyil.

Sulayman Franjiyah, the Maronite leader of northern Lebanon, is also a staunch defender of the Maronites' presidential privileges, and for that reason was one of the protagonists causing the fall-through of the Lebanese reconciliation conference in Lausanne last year.

However he is also an old and close friend of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and maintains ties with Damascus.

Syria is beginning to show signs of exasperation in its peace brokering role, after a month of meetings between Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the rival militias.

A breakthrough is hoped for after an allegedly upcoming meeting, unconfirmed officially, between Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad. A well-informed source said the meeting would occur soon, but gave no specific date.

Meanwhile official Syrian radio today criticized the lack of progress in peace talks, saying that "Byzantine discussions over minor issues would lead only to more difficulties and greater divergences" between the parties.

These discussions, radio Damascus said, "only delay the decisions that are necessary to end the war in Lebanon, which must begin by muLtilateral disarmament."

NLP Discusses Current Issues, Hubayqah Meeting
NC011815 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Camille Sham'un, minister of finance, housing, and cooperation, has chaired the weekly meeting of the National Liberal Party [NLP] Higher Political Counci,. The meeting was held in his office at NLP headquarters this morning, in the absence of party leader Dany Sham'un. The current situation was discussed.

A statement was issued at the end of the meeting, noting that the council reviewed the outcome of the current talks in Damascus and the meeting held between Minister Sham'un and Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. The council decided to hold an emergency session to resume the discussion and to study proposals and developments with a view to taking a final and proper position.

The council also discussed most of the issues now under discussion in Lebanon as a result of the efforts made by certain party and parliamentary leaders. It considered all positions supporting reconciliation and justice and equality among all the Lebanese in a free, independent, and sovereign homeland. The council also emphasized the need to safeguard the civil liberties that the Lebanese insist on claiming as their own.

AL-'AMAL Chief Attacks Phalangist Forces
NC011816 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Joseph Abu Khalil, chief editor of the newspaper *AL-'AMAL*, who was placed under house arrest following the newspaper's closure is now at the Phalangist center in Al-Sayfi. His confinement has ended and he has made a statement attacking the Phalangist [Lebanese] Forces. He said: I am opposed to their actions. Their deeds terrify me because they are trying to impose their dictatorship in order to create their own Lebanon.

We are of course responsible for this beast which we have created and which is now trying to devour us.

Hubayqah Speaks at Magazine Inauguration

NC021925 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, delivered a speech at a ceremony held by the magazine *AL-MASIRAH*, which was attended by Executive Committee members. He said: As we did a few months ago, we are today building a new institution. Some time ago, we established a television station and today we are establishing a magazine. We will build other institutions in the future. He added: We are now on the threshold of a solution to the Lebanese problem and to the war that has been going on for years. We may resolve this problem in the near future. Nevertheless, the Lebanese Forces continue to build institutions, and to build them to last beyond the end of the war.

Hubayqah continued: We hope that these institutions, whether in the information, social, or even military fields, will contribute to the construction of a new Lebanon. The magazine *AL-MASIRAH* is born today; other institutions will be born in the future. This process will go on both in war and in peacetime. Struggle assumes different characteristics in times of crisis and in normal times, but struggle it remains. As Lebanese Forces, we are committed, vis-a-vis our society and the broad struggling base, to carrying out our role in the coming days — be they days of war or peace. It is up to us to pass on the task from generation to generation.

Forces Burn Phalangist Party Automobile

NC020655 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] The Phalangist [Lebanese] forces have burned a car belonging to the Phalangist Party, which contained copies of the newspaper *AL-'AMAL* issued by the party at the Al-Kalb River. Meanwhile, the Phalangist forces have distributed copies of their version of *AL-'AMAL* as supplements to *AL-JUMHURIYAH*.

Hubayqah's Motorcade Reportedly Under Fire 1 Nov

NC021752 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] It was learned today that the motorcade of Elie Hubayqah [chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee] came under fire yesterday, while he was on his way back to Beirut from Juniyah.

Amal, Palestinian Positions Under Bomb Attacks

NC050704 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Security sources from West Beirut explained to our correspondent a short while ago that the clashes which erupted around the Sabra and Shatila camps during the night involved Palestinian and Amal gunmen.

The sources pointed out that the fighting broke out when two positions belonging to Amal and the Palestinians in Ariha came under bomb attacks. This led to sudden tension in the area after 2330 last night. The tension soon extended to the edges of the Shatila camp.

The consultations held by the joint coordination committee managed to contain the clashes around 0200. However, the area remained tense until this morning.

Armenian Group Executes Dashnag Party 'Agents'

NC051003 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 4 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] The "Armenian Revolutionary Union — Dashnagsuniyun — the Revolutionary Movement" [name as published] distributed a statement yesterday, claiming responsibility for the "execution of agents Sarkis Aznavuryan and (Natul Sahyan)" and the "detention of traitor (Sarkis Zitlyan)," who was kidnapped in Beirut a few months ago.

The statement accused the Dashnag Party of being an "agent," pointing out that the party was "promoting lies, diabolic concepts, and deception to lead our people toward the devilish forces. It has been proved that the Dashnag Party Political Bureau works directly with the United States and its terrorist organizations, the 'CIA' and the 'FBI.' The party also received millions of dollars under the pretext of U.S. aid to the Armenian people, and their cultural and social institutions."

The union warned that "anyone, young or old, who remains associated with the Dashnag organization faces death." It called on "the Armenian masses" to "rally around the Armenian Revolutionary Union in order to liberate occupied Armenia."

The statement pointed out that the union will soon release audio and video tapes, as well as written confessions by (Zitlyan). These contain "all the facts about the Dashnag Party's treason and its manipulation of the Armenian cause."

Resistance Attacks Lahd Positions in South

NC011253 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front issued a statement on four operations carried out in the south. First, resistance fighters attacked a position held by agent Lahd's militia on the Yatir hill, using rockets and automatic weapons. A 1-hour clash ensued with the agent troops. The resulting casualties among the Lahd militiamen could not be determined.

The National Resistance fighters also fired 107-mm rockets at the agents' positions in Bayt Lif and Qal'at al-Sawda', in the central sector of the occupied south. The number of casualties and losses again could not be determined.

In another development, the Israeli occupation forces discovered a cache of weapons and explosives in the struggling township of 'Aytarun, in the central sector.

Meanwhile, The National Resistance fighters launched an attack with rockets and automatic weapons at 0400 today on a position held by agent Lahd's troops on the Kafra hill, initiating a clash that lasted about an hour. Fire was seen rising from the position. Agent groops later raked the area with medium-caliber weapons and tank guns. The resistance group returned safely to base.

Finally, National Resistance fighters fired five 107-mm rockets at a position held by agent Lahd's men on the Al-Sawda' hill, between Kafr Rumman and 'Arab Salim, at 0030 today. The rockets hit their targets, as fire was seen rising from the position. Enemy artillery at Jabal 'Ali al-Tahir and Al-'Ayshiyah then shelled Habbush, Kafr Rumman, and 'Arab Salim, doing damage but causing no casualties. Agent Lahd's also shelled the village of Kafra. Meanwhile, the resistance group returned safely to base.

Resistance, Ba'th Statement on Suicide Operation

NC041852 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front and the Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon and Egypt issued a statement today saying that a heroic suicide operation was carried out in the Mazra'at Khallat Khazin area on the Al-'Ayshiyah-al-Rayhan road. The operation was directed against a joint patrol of Israeli enemy soldiers and agent Lahd militiamen. The front gave the names of the heores as Nila Ahmad Tutunji, Mahmud Murshid Sulayman, and Hasan Salim Muhammad. They used a donkey loaded with 150 kg of explosives. The donkey was guided toward the patrol upon its arrival and was then blown up. The fighters clashed with the patrol members. They used RPG's, machineguns, and hand grenades. When they ran out of ammunition, Mahmud Murshid Sulayman and Hasan Salim Muhammad blew themselves up by detonating explosives strapped around their waists. Two enemy army personnel carriers and two civilian cars were destroyed. Between 30 and 40 enemy soldiers and Lahd militiamen were killed. The heroes Sulayman and Muhammad were martyred. The fate of the heroine Nila Tutunji is unknown.

The Lebanese resistance group Al-Malak al-Tahir fired four Katyusha rockets at a position held jointly by the occupation forces and their agents in the Al-Salhani area. Both the position and a 113M armored car, which was parked at the entrance to the position, were destroyed. Seven enemy soldiers were killed or wounded. As a result, an Israeli armored force in the nearby hills mounted a wide-scale search of the area and neighboring villages.

Eyewitnesses said that the enemy suffered many casualties, who were evacuated by Israeli ambulances to the occupied territory.

Iran's Sheykh ol-Eslam Meets With Al-Asad

LD011522 Tehran IRNA in English 1400 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, Nov 1, IRNA — The visiting official of Iran's Foreign Ministry, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, handed a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i to his Syrian counterpart, Hafiz al-Asad, in a meeting here Thursday. The message called for greater coordination of policies and alignment of progressive Muslim countries against reactionary dependent forces. Issues relevant to the current developments in the region, Palestinian topics, and ways for confronting pro-Washington schemes in the region were also discussed.

Sheykh ol-Eslam also briefed the Syrian president on Iran's political and military activities in the Persian Gulf, matters pertaining to Iran's oil exports and achievements of Iran's Muslim fighters in their recent offensives, as well as the role of Iraqi mujahideen who participated in them.

The Iranian delegation also asked President al-Asad to continue his efforts in restoring calm and stability in Tripoli. This request was welcomed by Al-Asad, who promised to maintain his support for the Islamic Tawhid Movement (ITM) leader, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'aban. The Syrian president also said that he had appointed an official to keep continuous contact with the ITM leader in order to be sure of implementation of the Damascus agreement.

Meets Lebanese Leaders

LD011524 Tehran IRNA in English 1402 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, Nov 1, IRNA — A joint committee of members of Lebanon's Hizballah Party and Amal militia movement Thursday met with Iranian deputy foreign minister in charge of political affairs, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, currently visiting Syria. At the meeting, Sheykh ol-Eslam stressed the need for unity among Muslims. He also shared some of Iran's experiences in its anti-U.S. and anti-Zionist struggles after he had listened to statements of the visiting groups which reviewed existing problems in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, in a separate meeting with Sheykh ol-Eslam, two members of the Islamic Tawhid Movement (ITM) discussed current issues in Tripoli and expressed gratitude of Tripoli residents for efforts of the Islamic Republic to end the fighting and bloodshed in the city.

Also, Lebanon's Hizballah Party and Amal militia movement members met separately with Sheykh ol-Eslam on Thursday during which the current issues in Lebanon were discussed and views were exchanged in this regard.

Libya's Jallud Meets With Lebanese Delegations

LD041601 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud had a meeting this morning in Damascus with delegations representing Lebanese parties and national forces, members of the National Unity Front in Lebanon. The delegates included the regional secretary of the Ba'th Party organization, Asim Qansuh; secretary general of the Nasirite organization, Mustafa Ma'ruf Sa'd; secretary general of the Arab Socialist Union, 'Umar Harb; assistant secretary general of the Arab Democratic Party, Tuhayl Hamadah; and member of the Lebanese Communist Party Politburo, George Batal.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud also met with the secretary general of the Nasirite organization, Mustafa Ma'ruf Sa'd, and one of the leaders of the town of Tyre, southern Lebanon.

'Secret U.S. Plan' Against Libya Condemned

JN051136 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus — A responsible source has stated the following: The reports leaked out recently about the existence of a secret U.S. plan to shake up the Libyan Jamahiriyah's security and stability reconfirm the aggressive imperialist tendency pursued by the United States against the Arab people in general and the progressive states in the region in particular.

While condemning these evil U.S. attempts that are hostile to the interests of the peoples of the world and their legitimate right to defend themselves and their independence, we reassert our firm support for the Jamahiriyah and our full solidarity with the fraternal Libyan people in confronting imperialist and Zionist plans.

ASL Reportedly Kills Senior Pro-Syrian Terrorist

TA041920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] A senior terrorist of the umbrella organization of the Rescue Front [Hazit Hahatzala], which is active in Lebanon, was killed today in a fight with army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers in the area of Kafr Falus east of Sidon. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that the man killed is Muhammad 'Arif, code-named Abu Mujahid, whose rank is lieutenant colonel in the pro-Syrian terror organization.

Rabin Fears Jordan Will Not Join Peace Talks

TA041555 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says that the presence of the terrorists in Jordan is much graver than their presence in Beirut or in Damascus. The defense minister today repeated his fear that Jordan will ultimately be deterred from entering the political process since this move may endanger what is already in existence in Jordan. Our correspondent Qobi Mandel reports from Haifa:

[Begin recording] [Mandel] The prime minister's trip to the United States at least demonstrated to all the wide world that Israel's hand is extended for peace. This is how the defense minister summed up Peres' visit to the United States. As for the practical aspect of things, Minister Rabin emphasizes that the first problem is how to reach negotiations with Jordan and a Palestinian delegation which does not include the PLO. I would very much like to hope, the defense minister today told the members of the Economic and Maritime Club in Haifa, that Jordan will be able to break off its dependency on the PLO and that King Husayn will find the courage to respond positively to Israel and to sit down at the negotiating table. Alongside this hope Rabin also expressed fears as to what will happen if his hope is translated into practice or reality.

[Rabin] As noted, over the last 17 years Jordan's difficulty has been wavering between the desire to enter a political process and the fear that entering a political process will endanger the achievements made on the east bank of the Jordan River. Therefore, I am afraid that this time as well, the king will ultimately be deterred; if he continues to insist on his demand to come to the negotiations with the PLO, then we will not sit down with the PLO, and if he gives the PLO up he is afraid he will thus run into problems with Syria, with part of the Arab world, so that by entering negotiations he will jeopardize that which exists in today's Jordan.

[Mandel] In the meantime, as the terrorists are entrenching themselves in their commands in Amman, this influences the Palestinians both east and west of the Jordan River.

[Rabin] Over the past year we have witnessed the return of the PLO, the PLO commands to Amman. I have said this on many occasions and let me repeat here: From the point of view of terror from within the territories ruled by us, the PLO's presence in Amman is much graver than its presence in Beirut or Damascus. Furthermore, the PLO in Jordan is a PLO among the largest sector of Palestinians east of the Jordan River with much greater influence over the sector of Palestinians west of the Jordan River. [end recording]

Further Comments

TA041625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin fears that the talks between Jordan and Syria will be an obstacle to peace in case Syria restricts Jordan in the peace negotiations and leads it to demand a conference with the participation of the Soviet Union and the PLO. Israel will not be able to accept this, the defense minister said.

Our correspondent in Haifa, Haviva Roger, reports that in a lecture in the Economic and Maritime Club in Haifa Yitzhaq Rabin said he does not believe Jordan will be tempted to cooperate with Syria against Israel in the military sphere.

As for terrorist acts, the defense minister said that it is the cooperation between Jordan and the PLO which led to increased anti-Israel terror. At the same time, he noted that about 80 percent of the terrorists have been either killed or arrested. Their commands are not immune to Israel's retaliation, wherever they may be, the minister said.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that a number of PLO commands are active in Amman, including the western front command, the command of Force-17, which is headed by Abu Tayyib [Mahmud al-Natur], who has again been expelled from Jordan. The commands coordinate the terror acts, the mobilization of terrorists, and the transfer of funds.

Praises Syria

TA050743 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
5 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by Ya'aqov Friedler]

[Excerpt] Haifa — Defence Minister Rabin yesterday praised Syria for keeping its borders with Israel closed to terrorists. He also noted that they had finally expelled the PLO from Lebanon "and are keeping them out." But he warned Damascus that "Syria is not a comprehensive military threat to Israel. They are far from their ambition of strategic balance. I hope and believe they know it," Rabin said in a speech to the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club.

Jordan Blocking Arab Bank

TA050555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says Jordan is blocking the establishment of an Arab bank in Judaca and Samaria. Rabin says Jordan is afraid tht the bank will attract deposits from residents of the territories which would otherwise be banked in

Jordan. Speaking to an economic circle in Haifa, Rabin said that Israeli banks in the territories should be allowed to accept deposits in Jordanian dinars.

Sharon Says Autonomy, Israel Law Only Alternatives

TA050919 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by Yehuda Goren]

[Text] "There is a danger that an international conference for peace talks between Israel and Jordan will convene in Geneva during December or January. The Likud's position must be clear: If Jordan refuses to discuss autonomy, we must implement Israeli law in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, while emphasizing the fact that the Arabs living in these territories will continue to vote for the Jordanian Parliament." These remarks were made by Minister Sharon in a meeting of Herut activists in Karmi'el yesterday.

Sharon added: "If there will indeed be Jordanian soldiers, policemen, and officials in the West Bank, we will never be able to remove them from there. I am for peace negotiations with Jordan, but only in the framework of direct talks, on the basis of the autonomy plan and according to our conception. There can be no role for Jordan in the Temple Mount, and no talks on Jerusalem."

Sharon sounded like someone who was convinced that there is no escape from an international conference in which peace talks with Jordan will be held shortly. "We must ensure that PLO members, or people identified with the PLO, will not be there."

Arens Links Increased Terror, Political Overtures

TA041640 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] There is a link between increased terror within Israel and various declarations heard lately about a future political settlement in Judaea and Samaria. This was said today by Minister Moshe Arens during a tour in 'Afula. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, cites his remarks.

[Begin Arens recording] I think everyone will admit that a certain mood has emerged over the last year, since the establishment of the new government, since Mr Peres assumed the prime minister's office, to the effect that the political situation is fluid, that we want to go toward political changes which may contain a withdrawal by the State of Israel. Some talk in terms of the formula of peace in exchange for territories and everyone knows the meaning of this formula: namely that we will abandon the territories. I would then not be surprised that there are people in the Arab population who think this is a good period to try, through violence, to speed up this process and make us leave some of the territories. [end recording]

Husayn Allegedly Asking USSR, UK, France for Arms

TA050521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] In Jerusalem it is believed that it will be several weeks before King Husayn reacts to Mr Peres' recent moves. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that according to reports which have arrived in Jerusalem from the United States, the monarch is working toward a cessation of terrorist actions by the PLO. Western sources told Israeli representatives that King Husayn approached the Soviet Union, Britain, and France, asking them for arms supplies to take the place of those Jordan has requested from the United States. In this way, Husayn is trying to pressure the United States, which has made the arms deal with Jordan conditional on direct and serious negotiations with Israel.

W. Bank Paper Suggests Violence Over Compromise

TA041955 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] An article appearing in a journal published in Ari'el [West Bank settlement] says that every single person in Judaea and Samaria must prepare himself spiritually and raise his hand and his weapon against his brother, his brethren, if there is a government decision on territorial compromises. The article is published in the *ALEF YOD* journal. The author of the article writes that at a time of national emergency, most measures will be permissible and there may be widespread and varied underground activity inside the Green Line area; a rebellion in the IDF; sabotage activity in the security services; armed rebellion in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District; and Jews fighting against Jews. Knesset Member [MK] Matityahu Peled, from the Progressive List for Peace, is demanding that the defense and police affairs ministers arrest the journal's editor and the author of the article, who is hiding under the pen-name of M. Ben-Yisra'el. MK Peled also wants the matter to be put on the Knesset's agenda.

Village Leagues Call For Speeding Up Peace Talks

TA040922 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Nov 85 p 3

[ITIM report]

[Text] A call on the rival sides in the Middle East to speed up the moves conducive to peace negotiations is one of the resolutions reached yesterday in a meeting of the heads of the village leagues of Tulkarm, Nabulus, Janin, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Ramallah.

The meeting was initiated by the head of the Tulkarm village league, Judge Tahsin Mansur, to discuss the question of the peace talks. The 3-hour meeting was held in Tulkarm and was attended by all the leaders of the leagues in Judaea and Samaria.

The main message conveyed in the resolutions was support for King Husayn's speech. The notables pointed out that any delay in the peace process damages the interests of the Jewish and Arab inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria. They insisted on the need to conduct direct negotiations without any preconditions, either

under the auspices of an international conference or without them, while recognizing the right of both peoples to live in peace within secure borders.

Settlements Council Opposes New Political Moves

TA050614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip has come out against the new political initiatives. The decisions reached by the council state that the political plans contradict the Jerusalem Law, the Golan Heights Law, and even the Law of Return. Members of the Jewish sector in the territories claim that handing over sovereignty over parts of Israel is illegal, and the government that does this will be considered illegal. This was reported by our correspondent Shalom Oren.

Yugoslavia Denies Plans To Renew Diplomatic Ties

TA011813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Yugoslavia has denied that it plans to renew diplomatic ties with Israel. Reports published in Israel claimed that Yugoslavia and Israel would exchange diplomatic representatives. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that the deputy director general of the Middle East Department of the Foreign Ministry in Belgrade has said that the situation which led to the severing of relations in 1967 remains unchanged.

Interested in Commercial Ties

TA030958 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 3 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent]

[Text] Following Yugoslavia's announcement that it is not planning to renew diplomatic relations with Israel, our correspondent notes that Yugoslavia has indeed so far shown interest mainly in establishing a commercial bureau in Israel.

Israel has not encouraged this, since it would prefer the commercial relations with Yugoslavia to also have a political aspect.

MA'ARIV Commentary on Peace With Jordan

TA011530 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Nov 85 p 25

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Peace Without an Embassy"]

[Text] Israeli planes were not put on alert to the two Jordanian planes which this week penetrated into Israel's airspace. Contrary to this, when the Jordanian pilots reached Syrian territory, the Syrians fired a missile at them.

It can be assumed that had Syrian planes penetrated Israeli airspace, an aerial confrontation would have ensued. It is different with the Jordanian penetration. The Israeli authorities understood it was a navigation error on the part of the pilots; this understanding is based on the awareness that there is in fact a de facto peace between Israel and Jordan. Ambassadors have not been exchanged, the Israeli flag is not hoisted in Amman, but there are many components of peace, such as trade relations, tourism, and agricultural cooperation, more than there are with Egypt, even though it has officially signed a peace treaty with Israel.

It is true that we must not downplay the importance of a written and signed peace treaty with the largest and most important Arab country. This has been a breakthrough which has taken away from the Arab countries the bargaining chip of Arab recognition of Israel. This is why they were so angry with Egypt; following the Egyptian breakthrough any Israeli-Arab negotiation has to be judged on its own merit, according to its contribution to peace, rather than from the angle of the very act of signing.

It is a fact that the prime minister has tried for many months to arrange a meeting with President Mubarak, and was in fact rejected, even though this rejection was camouflaged by the raising of preliminary conditions for a meeting between two heads of states who have signed a peace agreement. Contrary to this, he had no such problem with King Husayn, and no preconditions were set for a meeting.

The same holds true for trade. Trade between Israel and Jordan is vastly greater than trade between Israel and Egypt (excluding Israeli fuel purchases from Egypt). A similar situation exists in tourism: The Jordan bridges are busy with tourists going both directions. This is not so for the Israeli-Egyptian border station, through which only a few Egyptians pass.

Husayn wants peace with Israel; he needs this peace. It is a fact that he is exerting great efforts to preserve this peace, even though he has not in the least given up his desire to reannex Judaea and Samaria to his kingdom.

His grandfather annexed these territories to the Hashemite Kingdom when in 1950 he managed to soften Israel's objection to this move by initialing a 5-year non-aggression agreement. This softening action did its job, so much so that at a later time he announced the suspension of the agreement and implemented the annexation without Israel's explicit agreement.

Husayn would not have minded imitating his grandfather's brilliant maneuver, but his mission is more difficult:

— First, because now Israel is now in control over Judaea and Samaria.

— Second, because now the Palestinians' opposition to the return of the Hashemites to Judaea and Samaria has grown. Husayn, therefore, is trying to neutralize these two opposing factors by cleverly maneuvering between them: He is using Israel and the contacts he is maintaining with it in order to prove to the Palestinians that without him there are no chances for the return of Arab sovereignty in Judaea and Samaria. On the other hand, he is using the Palestinian opposition in order to prove to Israel that only he can prevent the establishment of an extremist Palestinian state on its borders.

When in October 1974 the Rabat conference denied Husayn the right to represent the Palestinians and determined that the PLO was their sole representative, he was angry at Israel for not making concessions to him in order to satisfy the Palestinians. He told this to the Israeli prime minister in their meeting in May 1975, and repeated his accusation when he met Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in August 1977. In his last meeting with the prime minister, however, Husayn has apparently forgot to mention that thanks to the fact that Israel has not succumbed to international pressure on the issue of the PLO, that terrorist organization was forced to come to Amman and ask Husayn to sponsor the Palestinians.

Next June will mark 19 years of Israeli rule over Judaea and Samaria. The Israeli presence on the Jordan bridges and the new situation in Judaea and Samaria have led to a whole series of unwritten agreements between Israel and Jordan. The "open bridges" policy was born from the threat that during the storm of battle, the order might be given to blow up the Jordan bridges in order to sever Judaea and Samaria from the Hashemite Kingdom. This policy was originally unplanned, but it created a new fabric of peace relations between Israel and Jordan.

As early as August 1967 Anton 'Atallah was deported from Jerusalem, because during a visit to Amman he swore allegiance to the king as a member of the Jordanian Senate. Later on, however, Israel preferred to have Jordanian supporters rather than opponents in public posts in Judaea and Samaria.

The fabric of Israeli-Jordanian relations did not take shape overnight. It was the fruit of dozens, perhaps even hundreds, of meetings on various levels, in which the unwritten agreements have been formed on the following issues:

1. Water: Determining the quotas for distributing the waters of the Jordan and Al-Yarmuk Rivers between the two countries.

2. Imports and exports of goods over the Jordan bridges.

3. Tourism: Summer visits of students, pilgrimages to Mecca, visits for consultations with the Jordanian Government, or for medical purposes to Israel. But most important: the existence of tourism package-deals from the United States and Europe which combine visits to Israel and Jordan.

4. Agriculture: Cooperation on developing agriculture on both sides of the Jordan valley.

5. Education: The agreement achieved in 1970, allowing for imports to Judaea and Samaria of new schoolbooks with the Hashemite Kingdom's emblem on them, on the condition that all the anti-Jewish and anti-Israeli excerpts be omitted.

6. Border demarcations: On two occasions Israel and Jordan have agreed to change the cease-fire line between them. On the first occasion, in 1970, Israel agreed to return the Al-Safi area, which is southeast of the Dead Sea, to Jordanian sovereignty. On the second occasion, in 1975 Israel agreed to move the border line in the Ha'arava after it transpired that the demarcation was incorrect.

7. Arrangements for maintaining calm along the border: Following the stormy years of 1968-1969, during which terrorists were hunted out and aerial bombing occurred, there came the practical arrangements between Israel and Jordan for preventing the infiltration of terrorists across the border, or the firing of katyushas and mortar shells from across the Jordan.

This list does not exhaust all the agreements between Israel and Jordan, which grew against the background of both countries' mutual interests. The most impressive fact in Israeli-Jordanian relations, however, is that both countries could coordinate their actions for preventing conflagrations along the border, while maintaining the open bridges policy, this without requiring the help of the United Nations, the MFO, or UNIFIL, which are deployed along Israel's borders with Egypt, Syria, and Lebanon.

Jordan could build this relationship with Israel as long as it was not obliged to sign a formal treaty, which necessitates a territorial arrangement. (It was King 'Abdallah who in 1950 proposed a non-aggression pact in order to bypass the complicated issue of permanent borders). Jordan can hold summits without publicizing them and can maintain ties with Israel on several levels without Israel's flag being hoisted in Amman because it enjoyed Israel's indirect aid for preserving its integrity. The special relations contributed to Israel's willingness to deter Syria, Iraq, or the PLO from any attempt to harm Jordan's sovereignty.

However, when Jordan faces the demand that it solve the Palestinian problem and reach a territorial arrangement along its borders, it can no longer do so on the lines of the special and secret understanding it has with Israel. It is pressured to reach public understanding with the PLO, Syria, and the entire Arab world, this in order to avoid the difficulties Egypt has run into following the Camp David agreements.

This Jordanian integration into the move for a comprehensive settlement, or the international auspices, puts on it the burden of Syrian diplomacy and the ramifications of the PLO's armed struggle. These things will make life difficult for Husayn and tie his hands. Despite the fact that the king does not want to, he can get entangled in his own maneuvers. Due to the obstacles Syria and the PLO will put in his way, once they are invited to participate in negotiations for a comprehensive agreement, he might be pushed to a situation in which, without his intention, the practical agreements he has with Israel will be harmed, agreements which make for an element of de facto peace with Israel.

PLO's Jerusalem Headquarters, Support Described

TA011550 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Nov 85 p 20

[Commentary by Avino'am Bar-Yosef: "The PLO Headquarters in Jerusalem"]

[Text] A marble house on the corner, at the end of Nasir al-Din Street in East Jerusalem, not particularly attractive. The bottom floor consists of several shops and a large convention hall and on the top floor there are offices, just as in most buildings in the street which constitutes the commercial center of East Jerusa-

lem. Security officials describe it as the "Palestinian Binyane Ha'uma" [large auditorium in West Jerusalem]

A few steps from there, in an alley facing north, within a large yard and among ancient pine trees stand two adjoining stone houses. This is the permanent residence of the Palestinian Documentation Institute which includes the so-called "National Library," a publishing house, and archives. The Al-Haqawati Theater is around the corner. The beautiful building of the American Colony Hotel is in a nearby alley. Here is where most of the news conferences called by West Bank notables against the "Israeli occupation rule" are held.

Security sources regard the entire complex with utmost caution. They see it as the central political headquarters of the PLO in the territories. Another center regarded as a PLO bastion is in the building housing the trade unions at Bayt Hanina. The sources believe it is no coincidence that these "headquarters" are located within Jerusalem's jurisdiction zone. The eastern part of the united capital is outside the authority of the military government and it is only natural that there should be more freedom of action there.

The offices in the house on the corner are mostly used by lawyers who have specialized in submitting appeals to the High Court of Justice against land confiscations. A peasant who thinks his family's land has been pilfered will get legal advice here; payment is according to means. If the man is filthy rich he will be presented with a fat bill, but if he is "poor" he will get the service free of charge.

This building complex teems with activity. Political gatherings are held in the convention halls, meetings of various bodies opposing Israeli rule are held in the offices. Civil unrest activities and terrorist attacks are not planned here, but here is where the political Palestinian leadership sits. As long as their actions remain local and do not degenerate into the planning or perpetration of terrorist attacks they enjoy relative freedom. Nevertheless, nobody doubts that if the Palestinian leadership attains legal recognition, whether in the framework of self-rule or in another context, these people will be given key posts in the political leadership.

There has been a great deal of comings and goings in the offices recently. The tension between the PLO and Jordan, Peres' speech and the reactions to it have aroused great interest. The director and founder of the Palestinian Documentation Institute, Faysal Husayni, analyses developments: "The U.S. peace initiative cannot be carried out as long as the Palestinians are represented by the PLO and as long as the Likud is part of the national unity government. 'Arafat cannot sit with Peres, Shamir has nothing to discuss with Husayn. In contrast, Peres and Husayn may arrive at an agreement, even at some sort of arrangement about Jerusalem, by themselves. After all, the Jordanian capital is Amman. The U.S. move is designed to drive the PLO and the Likud out of the picture."

And will the inhabitants of the territories agree? The reply of Husayni, who is regarded as one of the most outstanding supporters of the PLO's mainstream (the Fatah led by 'Arafat), is surprising: "Because they have no other choice, the Palestinians "may now accept such a solution in which the PLO has no part. That would not be the last stage of the struggle," he admits, "once the territory is handed over to Jordan, the next stage will ensue, in which a sovereign Palestinian state would be established."

Presumably, Husayni did not make these remarks without consulting other prominent PLO supporters in the territories.

The Palestinian establishment in East Jerusalem and the territories has several dailies, a few weeklies, and some publishing houses at their disposal. One should distinguish between the Jordanian infrastructure which has been shrinking since 1967 and the pro-PLO infrastructure which has been strengthening.

Despite his statements about the link between the West Bank and Jordan, King Husayn does very little to encourage his avowed supporters. Although religious institutions, elementary and secondary schools, and several municipalities are still financed by him, there has been a gradual and significant decrease in his influence.

The East Jerusalem electric company has recently lost its pro-Jordanian character and has easily fallen into the hands of the PLO supporters in its administration. The mayors of Bethlehem and Bayt Jala, who are identified with Jordan, quit the company after they found themselves part of an enfeebled opposition. The king's influence on the East Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce is also gradually decreasing. Even his bastion, the widely-distributed *AL-QUDS* newspaper, is showing cracks in its traditional support of Jordan once again, in favor of the Fatah led by 'Arafat.

At the same time, 'Arafat's influence is increasing. The overtly pro-PLO bodies in the universities have become stronger and the students councils advocating an "armed struggle" have increased their influence. The same holds true regarding the trade unions led by Shihada Minawi identified with the Fatah, the doctors' and engineers' unions in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, and so on. Two dailies, *AL-FAJR* and *AL-SHA'B*, openly support the Fatah. Support for the Fatah can also be discerned in the weeklies, *AL-BAYADIR AL-SIYASI*, *AL-'AWDAH*, and *AL-MAWQIF*.

There are, however, differences among the editors. Akram Haniyah is faithful to the official PLO line in *AL-SHA'B*. Hana Sanyurah is more moderate in *AL-FAJR*. Sara Nusaybah and Shuhayr al-Ra'is, editors of *AL-MAWQIF*, are prepared to stand up overtly against terrorism as a method to attain Palestinian independence. Faysal Husayni, who heads the Palestinian Documention Institute, is accepted by all.

Today, after the National Guidance Committee has ceased its activities, these personalities, heading these institutions, carry a lot of weight. Meetings are held between them to solve problems arising between various groups and to coordinate positions in preparation for meetings with outside elements. When Murphy came to the region, the head of the Documentation Center chose to absent himself from the meeting in the U.S. Consulate in spite of the fact that he was invited to attend. "The Palestinians have someone in charge: Yasir 'Arafat. If you want, go and talk to

him," he told them. His colleagues attended the meeting, but conveyed a message in the same spirit: "Do not talk with us; talk with the PLO."

Husayni enjoys much support, not only in his own right, but in that of his father, 'Abd al-Qadiri Husayni, who was commander of the Arab forces in the Jerusalem area, and who was killed in the battle over Al-Qastal during the War of Independence. The Palestinian Documentation Institute employs 12 permanent salaried workers. Sometimes, however, when the pressure of research increases, more than 300 volunteers can be found there, worrying about there being a delay in publication.

The avowed aim was to establish a center for the documentation of Palestinians, to carry out research on the effects of Israeli policy on local, regional, and international interests, and to encourage Palestinian heritage.

On entering the Documentation Center, you are not asked who you are, but rather how they can help you. Here, Jews, Christians, or Muslims, residents of the area or guests from abroad, are politely welcomed and can receive services without charge. The security establishment claims that financing comes from the PLO. The institute claims it makes a living from its publications, from advance payments for books about to be published, and from donations by private circles in the territories and abroad. They stress that part of the money comes from the Ford Foundation in the United States. Among the guests who visit the center are members of the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem.

Husayni, in his mid-40's, sits behind a steel desk. He drives an Autobianchi. At 1800 he has to return to his home in compliance with an order which forbids him to wander outside after dark. His home is modest but spacious. He seats his interlocutor in a chair near him, and not in one of the armchairs further away. "This way we can talk without partitions," he says.

"Look, the PLO belongs to us; we do not belong to the PLO. You Jews particularly should be able to understand that. After 1948 we lost our leadership. We did not lose it physically, but we lost the land, the social structure, and the ability to remain together."

Faysal was born in Baghdad. His father left the city in order to participate in the pro-Nazi revolt in Iraq against the British in 1941. He came to Israel as an infant, and later left with his family for Egypt. His father returned to Israel, and was killed in the battle over Al-Qastal. The family continued to live in Egypt until 1967. One month after the 6-Day War he arrived in Jerusalem.

"For a long time we did not have any leadership. Today the PLO represents the aspirations of the Palestinian people. All that we are doing here is looking after our interests. The PLO protects the interests of the Palestinians abroad. There is no connection, but there are also no differences. The connection between us is the logic of survivability," he says.

He speaks good Hebrew, learning the language in an Israeli prison. In 1967 he was arrested for possessing arms, was tried and sentenced to 1 year in prison. His brother Fayiz was arrested in the same period and was later deported to Jordan, where he joined Fatah.

"The year 1967 was the year in which my beliefs underwent a fundamental change," he says. "This was because of my meeting with the person. Before, I had related to you all as enemies. Suddenly I saw the Jews as human beings like ourselves, as people entitled to rights. We dreamed about a binational country. Perhaps the dream still exists. Reality dictates two countries, and I have come to terms with reality just as the PLO has done. We cannot come out and say as much, because then there would be nothing to bargain over. It is like the story of the two sons who have to share the land their father bequeathed them. The first born takes everything, and then his brother demands his share. The judge states at the beginning of the case that there is no dispute over the firstborn's half, and therefore a compromise must be reached on the other half. For us, Palestine stretches from west of the Jordan River to the sea. The east bank is not Palestine, and therefore we cannot compromise on half of the half because then we will not have a subsistence area."

Husayni says that if it were he who had been deported and his brother had remained in Israel, he might have found himself in the Fatah, and his brother, Jawza Husayni, would be sitting behind his desk. "Our activity is aimed at creating an infrastructure for the Palestinian people, spokesmen, jurists, institutions for higher education, for the time when an independent state is established in the future."

It seems as though the idea of leaving the PLO out of the picture for some time appeals to the educated Fatah supporters in the territories, and not only because this might bring an end to Israeli rule more quickly. There are those who would be happy not to involve the PLO in "a recognition of Israel" so that "the continuing struggle" would be possible in the future.

ALGERIA

U.S. Paper's Report on Plot Against Libya Denied

LD042027 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Following tendentious information given by *THE WASHINGTON POST*, we are now going to read to you a commentary by APS.

The *WASHINGTON POST*, an American newspaper, reports that there are so-called secret documents that suggest that Algeria is implicated in a certain operation to destabilize Libya. APS asks: is this manipulation or an attempt at brainwashing? Basically, what does it matter?

The enormity of this verges on the ridiculous. Thes assertions would have been enough on their own to render any denial useless in itself because of the wild imaginings it propagates. (?How can one reply)?

First of all, and on the level of principles, it is neither in the ethics nor in the political habits of Algeria to act in this way against any country whatsoever. As it concerns, moreover, fraternal Libya, Algeria has never ceased to be — and remains so — in solidarity with its resistance to the external attacks that some think they can make on the interests of its people and its experience. Is it this that is causing a problem or is it, at a deeper level, the fear of a united Arab nation that inspires and creates such maneuvers?

These assertions cannot be believed, and the only credit they could have will be with those who are attached to illusions that they do not want to lose.

President Appoints New Military Officials

LD050004 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] In the framework of limited appointments involving the structure of the National People's Army, President Chadli Bendjedid has signed decrees appointing General Abdelmalek Guenaizia to the post of commander of the Air Force; General Habib Khelil to the post of director of military projects and manufacture; General (Ali Bouhedba) to the post of assistant general inspector of the National People's Army; and Colonel (Moheddine Krouch) as commander of the Fifth Military Region.

Ibrahimi Holds Talks With PFLP's Habash

LD042352 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Taleb Ibrahimi has received PFLP Secretary General George Habash. They discussed the Middle East situation and the latest developments in that region.

LIBYA

Libya Reacts to POST Report on CIA Plot

Letter Sent to UN

NC050730 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 5 Nov 85

["Text" of letter sent by the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison on 4 November to the UN secretary general and the president of the UN Security Council]

[Text] His Excellency, the secretary general of the United Nations, New York:

For several years the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] has been drawing the attention of the United Nations and of the Security Council to the chain of provocations, threats, and plots hatched by the U.S. Administration against the people of the SPLAJ. Once again I find myself obliged to notify you of a report that was published in *THE WASHINGTON POST* on 3 November 1985. That newspaper quotes informed U.S. Government sources as saying that President Reagan authorized the CIA to prepare and carry out a new secret terrorist operation against the Libyan Arab people in collusion with some regimes in the region.

The fact that U.S. officials have not denied the existence of this terrorist plan is in itself proof that this plan exists. Reagan even confirmed the existence of this plan when he ordered an investigation into how the details of this operation had been leaked.

The SPLAJ, in notifying you of this hostile act, is not surprised by the existence of this U.S. plan. For several years the U.S. Administration has pursued an aggressive policy against the people of the SPLAJ. This policy has taken the form of threats, provocations, direct and indirect aggression, economic and technological blockades, and tendentious media campaigns aimed at destabilizing the Libyan Arab people and subjecting them to American hegemony.

While denouncing these terrorist practices, the SPLAJ wishes to draw your attention and that of the international community to the gravity of this escalation of terrorist acts against the people of the SPLAJ. This escalation is absolute proof of the policy of state terrorism pursued by the U.S. Administration against people who refuse to submit to U.S. influence and control in various parts of the world. It is also a blatant violation of all international charters and laws which prohibit the use of force in international relations or the threat of the use of force against the territorial sovereignty and political independence of independent states and also forbid intervention in the internal affairs of these states. In view of the danger posed by this aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration to the freedom and independence of people and also to world peace and security, the SPLAJ requests that appropriate measures allowable under the UN Charter be taken to put an end to these aggressive acts.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Statement

LD042043 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Nov (JANA) — The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison issued a statement on the new terrorist scheme prepared by the U.S. Administration against the Jamahiriyah people and their revolutionary regime. Following is the text of the statement:

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has taken notice of what the American paper *THE WASHINGTON POST* reported on 3 November 1985 regarding a new terrorist plan prepared by the U.S. Administration against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and their revolutionary regime. The plan was not denied by U.S. officials. Rather, it was confirmed by the Reagan administration when Reagan himself ordered an investigation to find out how the documents and information relating to this terrorist plan were leaked to the media.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison had drawn attention on many occasions to the dangers of the terrorist policy pursued by the United States against the Arab Libyan people and the entire Arab nation. It notified the UN secretary general, the Security Council, and regional organizations of the repeated provocations and conspiracies by the U.S. Administration on the Gulf of Sidra or the amassing of its military fleets off the Libyan coasts or carrying out military maneuvers near the Arab Libyan borders, in addition to abortive attempts to impose an economic, technical, and scientific blockade on the Jamahiriyah.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison strongly disapproves and condemns the policy of state terrorism practiced by the Reagan administration against the Arab Libyan people and other peoples and rejects American hegemonism in Latin America, Asia, and Africa and the attempts to impose this policy by pursuing base means such as the invasion of Grenada and the physical liquidation of militant leaders such as Salvador Allendi, Patrice Lumumba, and Indira Gandhi, in addition to air piracy against civilian airlines and unlimited support to the racial regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa, clothing its acts of terrorism, the policy of peoples' impoverishment, and the flaring up of disputed between states in a robe of legitimacy.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison draws the attention of the entire international community once again to the gravity of the consequences of pursuing this policy, which contravenes all international laws, conventions, and norms, particularly when it is practiced by a superpower that occupies a permanent seat at the security council, which is entrusted with the maintainance of international security and peace, and claims that it combats terrorism while itself practices state organized terrorism insistently and places this before its responsibilities for checking and thwarting (?terrorist) actions and condemning their perpetrators.

Anti-American Demonstrations

NC151123 [Editorial Report] Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 1100 GMT on 5 November carries a live broadcast of an anti-American demonstration in Tripoli instead of its regularly-scheduled newscast. At 1112 GMT an unidentified announcer says: "Brothers everywhere, we are still broadcasting live the protest marches of anger that began this morning in various parts of the Jamahiriyah. These marches are to defy and denounce the U.S. plots and threats against the people of the Jamahiriyah and their revolutionary regime."

At 1122 GMT the announcer reports that the demonstration is taking place in front of the Belgian Embassy. The announcer says: "The masses say that the ignorant American Administration has created standards that do not apply to the Jamahiriyah. We are a people who govern themselves by themselves. Brothers, fire is now engulfing the American flag." The announcer continues: "Brothers, scores of American flags are being burned by the Libyan Arab masses in protest at and denunciation of the U.S. threats."

At 1150 GMT an unidentified speaker reads a 17-minute statement issued by the "march of anger against tyrannical America, the leader of international terrorism."

The statement says the Libyan Arab people have come out today in "angry demonstrations against the United States of America, the leader of international terrorism, and its plots against the Libyan Arab people and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the revolution." The statement outlines the Libyan people's achievements in various spheres.

The statement then says: "In front of the entire world the Jamahiriyah, with all its moral and material forces on the Arab Libyan soil, challenges the usurper, America, and its cowardly leader, the butcher and agent of Zionism and its intelligence, dirty Reagan. The masses of the Libyan people's congresses welcome the challenge and will face all present and future realities with all their strength and faith."

The unidentified speaker concludes the statement issued by the "march of anger" saying that "the Jamahiriyah is not Grenada," that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "embodies the world revolutionary movement," and that "we will not back down on our position of opposing America and its terrorist policies in the Arab region."

The live broadcast ends at 1216 GMT.

JANA Condemns U.S. Activities

LD041517 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The U.S. paper *THE WASHINGTON POST* revealed that the head of the U.S. Government, Ronald Reagan, has authorized the CIA to carry out terrorist and sabotage activities against the Jamahiriyah in order to weaken it and curb the successes it has achieved in confronting U.S. sabotage activities in the world.

JANA's political editor commented on this new and blatant U.S. involvement in the affairs of other countries and peoples. He said:

This new step by U.S. President Reagan reflects a real feeling of failure that the U.S. President is still suffering from, his Libya-phobia. The U.S. Government regards Libya as a difficult obstacle in the path of its aggressive schemes in many parts of the world, especially in the Arab homeland, Africa, and Latin America. It is also a sign of his admittance of the failure of his policies represented by open blackmail and muscle-flexing.

The exposition of this secret scheme is not the first of its kind in the list of wretched adventures supervised, financed, and directly executed by the U.S. Government, which have been aimed for many years against Libya or other countries and peoples — whether through boycott and economic siege and starvation war; through direct military intervention, as was the case in Grenada and which is now taking place in Nicaragua; or through organizing secret sabotage operations and assassination attempts.

The deadly personal desire of the head of the U.S. Government to harm all leaders, peoples, and countries that refuse to submit to U.S. domination is a clear sign of the correct choice made by those leaders, peoples, and countries and will only make them more insistent on continuing to follow this path for the benefit of their cause of progress for their peoples and for the benefit of peace and security in the world.

The world media apparatus described the secret operation against the Jamahiriyah as being within the framework of state-organized terrorism, and various Arab and European media condemned the U.S. terrorist policy, some features of which leaked to the U.S. press. New information on the U.S. terrorist operation against Libya was revealed today, and it has become clear that this plan was drawn up on 18 July 1984. However, Reagan's memorandum, in which he indicated the execution of the plan, was signed a few weeks ago, and Shultz informed the U.S. Congress last week of Reagan's approval of the plan. Observers believe that a U.S. plan of this dimension reflects the bitter feeling of the failure that looms over the U.S. White House as a result of the devastating failure of the U.S. aggressive policy in the whole world. The spokesman for the black house, Bill Heart [title and name as heard] announced that U.S. President Reagan has ordered an inquiry to find out who was responsible for leaking the secret documents published in *THE WASHINGTON POST* regarding Reagan's authorization to the CIA to carry out a secret operation against the Jamahiriyah. Heart added that investigation is actually underway currently. *THE WASHINGTON POST* had revealed that the U.S. President Reagan has given his approval to the CIA to carry out a secret operation against the Jamahiriyah with the aim of confronting what the U.S. Government terms Libyan terrorist plans, according to the paper.

Radio Comments

LD041902 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1440 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Yesterday *THE WASHINGTON POST* revealed that the U.S. President has given approval to the CIA to carry out a secret operation against the Jamahiriyah. *THE WASHINGTON POST* stated that after 4 years of ineffective economic sanctions against Libya, the U.S. Government decided that the Jamahiriyah constituted an international threat to U.S. interest to the extent that this secret operation must be carried out. We present the following report regarding this subject:

Since the old actor Ronald Reagan assumed the administration of the U.S. black house, he has declared his hostility on every occasion. He has used every means — political, the media, military provocations, and economic siege — to express this hostility against the people of the Jamahiriyah and the Great al-Fatih Revolution. The U.S. terrorist hostility toward the Jamahiriyah and its people no longer surprises anyone, whether in the Jamahiriyah or other countries of the world, which are convinced that Ronald Reagan is about to devote himself to what he calls the crisis with the Jamahiriyah and push it to the edge of a military confrontation with the Jamahiriyah.

The campaign launched by the U.S. media, which is completely controlled by world Zionism, against the people of the Jamahiriyah has been joined by officials of the U.S. Government. This campaign levels an old accusation against the people of the Jamahiriyah, namely, supporting international terrorism. The U.S. Government, in a desperate, terroristic move, is trying to bring the Arab people in the Jamahiriyah to their knees and break the link between these people and their great revolution with other Arab causes, especially the Palestine cause, as well as with national liberation movements in the world, which the Reagan government calls Jamahiriyah's terrorist connections with anti-U.S. imperialist policy movements. All of this is used to justify premeditated aggression against these proud Arab people, a people who decided their own destiny through their basic people's congresses in implementation of direct democracy.

Reagan uses the same method — economic siege, intimidation, and provocations near the Libyan Arab coast — as those used by other presidents, such as Nixon, Ford, and Carter. Reagan also relies on a tendentious media campaign to accompany his reckless policy, a media campaign aimed at distorting the image of the Jamahiriyah and the Libyan Arab people in people's minds as well as preparing U.S. public opinion to accept the legitimacy of any military adventure against the Jamahiriyah. This is the method followed in all former aggressive military adventures, of which the Vietnamese quagmire was the most prominent example in the 60's, in addition to the recent invasion of Grenada — evidence that is not too long ago to remember.

As stressed by the leader of the revolution in an interview with the U.S. radio network ABC last July, the United States under the Reagan administration is following a worldwide policy of terrorism, and this administration is attempting terrorism in our territory. Regarding the U.S. point of view, the brother leader said that any just national struggle is regarded as terrorism by the United States, and they are accusing us of terrorism because we support liberation causes.

On the basis of what was recently admitted by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, terrorism is a policy that comes directly from the black house. This is not surprising nor unlilely in an administration that declared, after assuming power in 1981,

the principle of reliance on force as one of the basis of its foreign relations. In fact, Washington has in recent years openly carried out terrorist acts far greater than the covert sabotage executed by the CIA. In order to carry out its stumbling conspiratorial plans in our Arab homeland, the U.S. Government does not hesitate to do anything, including acts of terrorism and murder, at a time when it claims to be working to combat international terrorism. However, what the United States means here by international terrorism and international terrorists are the peoples and forces that oppose the U.S. policy of domination. And this is at a time when the Zionist enemy is killing, making homeless, and organizing massacres of Arab citizens in Palestine and Lebanon. The United States does not call this terrorism, but considers it a legitimate action. The hijacking of the Egyptian civilian airliner recently again exposed U.S. acts of piracy and terrorism to the world. In this incident, Reagan did not hestitate to use the most sophisticated means to violate fundamental international rules in order to achieve his imperialist ambitions.

Jallud Returns From Syria Visit 4 Nov
LD050547 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmed Jallud returned yesterday evening to Tripoli from Damascus following a working visit to the fraternal country of Syria, during which he held a series of meetings.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PRC's Tian Jiyun
LD042234 Tripoli JANA in English 1846 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 21, Nov 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader received this evening Tian Jiyun the member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China who handed him a written letter from the Chinese President Li Xiannian.

The meeting was attended by the Chinese assistant foreign minister, the Chinese ambassador to Jamahiriyah and the secretary of the General People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation.

Al-Qadhdhafi Recieves Former Grenada Minister
LD032037 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Nov (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received Kendrick Radix, secretary general of Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement.

Radix occupied the post of minister of justice in Maurice Bishop's government in Grenada.

Kanak Front Official Expresses Thanks for Aid
LD041954 Tripoli JANA in English 1446 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 21, Nov. 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Yann Celene Uregei, deputy president of the Provisional Government for Liberation of Kanak, minister of foreign affairs and leader of Front Uni de Liberation Kanak (FULK) — [United] Fronts of the Liberation of Kanak — lauded the principled stand taken by the leader of the revolution and the effective solidarity of the Libyan Arab people with the just struggle waged by the people of Kanak in New Caledonia for sovereignty and independence.

Mr. Uregei expressed to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY the thanks and gratitude of the people of Caledonia for the support and aid given to them from the people of Jamahiriyah in this critical stage of its history in the road of liberation and emancipation.

He, further, announced the total rejection of the last French proposal regarding the future of Caledonia Archipelago put forward by the French prime minister known as 'Laurent Fabius'.

He added that the proposal in question talks of nominal independence for Caledonia and merely reflects France's ambition to keep the archipelago under its control. He stressed that the endeavours of both the French right-wing and the colonialists in Caledonia concentrate on delaying the referendum on independence and letting the next election in France go by so as to perpetuate France's rule on his country.

He went on to say that France, giving great importance to the economic, military and strategic dimension of Caledonia, makes every endeavour to secure its presence in South Pacific Ocean in particular in the light of the burgeoning of independence demands in its overseas colonized dependencies including those close to Caledonia such as Tahiti and Mururoa Atoll — the centre of nuclear tests.

Mr. Uregei also stressed on the understanding which has become on the increase amidst popular and international circles for the cause of the people of Caledonia. He said that it scored over the last few months a considerable progress whether in the United Nations organization, inside the Pacific Ocean states group or the non-aligned states despite the efforts exerted by France to black out the cause of the people of Kanak.

He pointed out that the demands of his people are both clear and specific that allow no compromise or political out bidding. They simply aim at full unconditional independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of the homeland through a free, just and socialist society.

He concluded to say that his front controls three quarters of the entire homeland and that the front has 32 local committees which run the affairs of the country and under direct orders from the front.

SUDAN

Further Testimony in Falasha Airlift Trial Cited

JN031936 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 3 Nov (SUNA) — During a court session today, retired Security Colonel al-Fatih Muhammad Ahmad 'Urwah, the second witness for the prosecution regarding transporting Falasha Jews to Israel, affirmed that he knew in advance that the Mosad, the Israeli intelligence, carried out smuggling operations of Falashas before the operations, which were supervised by the state security organ.

The second witness for the prosecution pointed out that the first signs of these operations were mentioned in international and Arab newspapers, including the Egyptian *AL-AHALI* newspaper, which referred early to the operation and said that the Egyptian military attache in Khartoum had some connection with the operation.

The second witness for the prosecution also stressed that the implementation and followup branch, which he managed at the dissolved state security organ, followed Libyan and Ethiopian activities and also followed the National Front for the Salvation of Libya.

The witness added that defendant 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, vice president for the deposed president and head of the dissolved state security organ, said that the transportation of the Falashas was aimed at gaining support from American public opinion and Jewish pressure groups, especially since Sudan received large-scale criticism after the enforcement of Islamic law and the amputation of the extremities of many criminals. He added that Al-Tayyib was dissatisifed with the explanation and was worried about the transportation of Falashas to Israel. The witness also said that Al-Tayyib affirmed to them from the beginning that the Falasha Jews would be transported.

The witness for the prosecution, Al-Fatih 'Urwah, presented a detailed explanation of the stages of the operation and said that the operation was called "Al-Sharq," pointing out that defendant 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib exaggerated in stressing the secrecy of the operation and asked them not to present any written reports on the operation and to present only oral reports to him personally if they deemed it necessary.

The witness also said that the planes which carried out the operations were guarded by 12 men armed with machineguns and automatic rifles and that nobody except the airport ground crew and representatives of the Sudanese Airlines approached these planes, adding that the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum attended one of these operations. He also said that the operations were carried out daily instead of one operation every 2 days, in accordance with a U.S. demand approved by the first defendant, 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib.

The court session was adjourned upon the request of the prosecution after the court had rejected the testimony of second witness for the prosecution, Al-Fatih 'Urwah, which stated that the first defendant requested a sum of money from CIA officer Milton. The rejection was because the latter's testimony was verbal. The prosecution objected to that, but the court insisted on its position.

The court also rejected the defense lawyer's request for postponing testimony by the second witness for the prosecution, 'Urwah, on the pretext that the witness [words indistinct] listening to his testimony at this stage of the case may hide from the defense important information that may be disclosed by non-defendant witnesses.

Defendant Leaves Prison

JN041122 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 4 (SUNA) — A former state security officer has testified before the court considering the Falasha case that the United States ambassador personally witnessed one of the Falasha airlift operations at this city's airport. Al-Fatih Muhammad Ahmad 'Urwah, a former state security colonel, said aircraft transporting the Ethiopian Jews to Israel had been guarded by 12 persons armed with machine guns and automatic weapons and only servicemen and a Sudan Air representative had been allowed to approach the parking place.

'Urwah said the Falasha had at the beginning been flown once every two days, but the schedule was later on altered by the state security cheif at the American ambassador's request who preferred daily operations.

'Urwah, who was promised a king witness status and presented as the presecution second witness, was yesterday testifying before the state security tribunal trying 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, former chief of the dissolved state security, for playing an instrumental role in transporting the Ethiopian Jews (Falasha) to the Zionist entity of Israel.

He said Al-Tayyib, their boss, told them from the very beginning they were going to transport the Falasha Jews. He said al-Tayyib justified the transportation as a gesture necessary to win the American public opinion and the support of the Zionist pressure groups against mounting of Islam by the Sudanese Government.

'Urwah said Al-Tayyib had been very concerned about the secrecy of the transportation operation which they dubbed Operation East.

Al-Tayyib ordered only verbal reporting on the operation, 'Urwah told the court.

Meanwhile, the prosecution said Kober prison authorities had explained that first defendant 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib left prison last Thursday to see another investigation committee not related to the Falasha case. In Saturday's session, the prosecution charged that Al-Tayyib left the prison without court knowledge.

Meanwhile, the court turned down a request by the defence on postponement of the second witness testimony.

Former Numayri Officials Ordered Released

GF041810 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Nov (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati today ordered the release of a number of the pillars of the May regime [the Numayri government] including 'Umar al-'Ubayd, the ousted president's adviser for economic affairs, and two members of the dissolved state security apparatus, as well as two detainees from the Tourism and Hotels Department. The release orders follows recommendations made by investigating committees.

'Uthman Says Garang Forces Violating Cease-Fire

JN041043 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 4 (SUNA) — Defense Minister Maj-Gen. 'Uthman 'Abdallah reaffirmed his refusal to the conditioned ceasefire declared by rebels' leader John Garang. Garang's declaration of ceasefire excluded mobile targets. 'Abdallah said Garang's refusal to let mobile targets cross was rejected because the Sudanese forces should carry out continued supplies to its units and evacuate the injured.

'Abdallah, who was speaking to the daily newspaper *AL-AYYAM* published here today, said the People's Armed Forces would be in state of alert to counter any (local) or foreign attack in virtue of Geneva convention.

The minister has newly accused Garang of non-commitment to his declared ceasefire and said Garang's forces had not stopped its attacks against the People's Armed Forces even during Garang's declared ceasefire.

TMC Said To Cancel Pakistani President's Visit

GF041424 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 4 Nov 85 p 16

[Excerpt] Khartoum — The official spokesman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan 2 days ago announced that the council had canceled the visit to Khartoum by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq scheduled to take place within a few days. It is known that the Sudanese National Grouping has strongly protested Ziaul Haq's visit, especially since deposed president Numayri had wanted to leave Egypt for Pakistan on 6 April [the date the Numayri government was overthrown].

Sudanese-Libyan Committee To Meet in December

Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Nov (SUNA) — 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi, Sudanese ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, has declared that the Sudanese-Libyan ministerial committee will meet in December to promote relations between the two countries and to ensure their course. In a statement published in *AL-AYYAM* today, Al-Ahmadi said he is certain that the Jamahiriyah has stopped all aid to Colonel John Garang and that it is continuously appealing to him to enter into a dialogue in order to reach a peaceful solution.

Ambassador al-Ahmadi also asserted that the Jamahiriyah has doubled direct aid to the People's Armed Forces since the signing of the military protocol with Sudan. Furthermore, he said, the Jamahiriyah has fulfilled its commitments to supply Sudan with 300,000 tons of oil as a grant.

He said that Sudanese workers have also been extempted from the recent measures taken by the Libyan authorities against expatriate labor. Thus, he added, Sudanese workers remain in their posts with the same remuneration.

Police Destroy 22 Hashish Farms, Seize 68 Tons

JN041056 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 4 (SUNA) — Police has succeeded in destroying more than twenty-two hashish farms and confiscating other 68 tons, during the past couple of days, in the western parts of the country, central criminal investigation department general director Gen. (police) Ahmad al-Husayn Yusuf told the daily *AL-AYYAM* here today. He said police units have activated their operations in western Sudan in this particular time being the period during which the drug is cultivated and prepared for transportation to other parts of the country. He pointed that these units were also able to seize arms and ammunitions found in the possession of the Hashish (drug) dealers.

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Speaks on Libyan 'Provocations'

LD050024 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpts] In the conference center in Tunis this morning Mohamed Mzali sponsored the opening of the 10th congress of the Tunisian Federation of Industry and Commerce, which is held under the patronage of President Habib Bourguiba. The congress will last until 7 November.

The prime minister welcomed Prince Sultan ibn Salman, the first Arab astronaut.

The prime minister spoke about provocations directed against Tunisia. He pointed out that our country, which has never attempted to interfere in the affairs of the others, is continuously exposed to biased campaigns and flagrant interference in its affairs and policies by the Libyan regime. He recalled that after the Gafsa incident in 1980, which forced Tunisia to borrow more than $400,000 in order to consolidate its defensive abilities, the Libyan regime launched an economic war last January as a result of which the Tunisian balance of payments lost 150 million dinars of hard currency.

In this context, the prime minister reviewed the inhuman and (?arbitrary practices) by the Libyan regime against Tunisia of arbitrary expulsion of more than 32,000 Tunisian workers, withholding their entitlements and usurping their money and luggage, and of terrorist actions and letter bombs and violation of agreements and commitments toward many Tunisian establishments.

He pointed out that Tunisia adhered to its commitments to Libya bu buying 50 million dinars worth of Libyan textiles and paid for them on time and with hard currency according to the agreement contracted at the end of December 1984 in Tunis between government delegations headed by the two prime ministers. Libya has not respected even one of of that agreement's articles. He added that since the Israeli raid on our country the Libyan regime continued to incite the Tunisians to revolt.

He pointed out that by these irresponsible actions and provocations the Libyan regime aims to [word indistinct] the Tunisian regime and to spread chaos within the Tunisian ranks. But the Tunisian people, who have a high sense of patriotism, discovered the Libyan regime's ambitions and foiled its schemed by gathering around their leader, their government, and their party.

At the end of his speech, Mohamed Mzali expressed hope that those who wronged Tunisia and its people and the whole Arab nation will come to their senses, and that reason and wisdom will prevail. He said he hopes respect, appreciation, and trust will govern inter-Arab relations, and that they will dedicate their efforts and abilities to serve the Arab people and to progress their economies and to face up to the scientific and technological challenge [words indistinct] in order to take their deserved distinguished status.

Islamic Tendency To Be Allowed Cultural Society

LD041218 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1123 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Tunis, 4 Nov (KUNA) — It was said here today that the Tunisian authorities will license the opposition Islamic Tendency Movement in Tunisia to establish a cultural society through which the views of this movement can be expressed.

Informed sources said that this issue was discussed during the recent meeting between Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and interior minister, and the leaders of the Islamic Tendency Movement, Abdelfattah Mourou, Rachid Ghannouchi, and Mohamed Djebali.

ETHIOPIA

Meeting Held To Celebrate Russian Revolution

EA042328 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] A meeting was held at the Armed Forces Political School Hall this afternoon on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution that toppled the ruling class, which had exposed the broad Russian masses to hunger, disease, insecurity, and ignorance, establishing the proletarian government. Present at this meeting, which was organized by the Poltical Department of the Ministry of Defense, were members of the head office, members of various departments, and comrades from the Soviet Union. In his speech Comrade Commodore Haile Wolde Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee member, explained that the Great October Socialist Revolution opened a new chapter in the history of the world, brought about basic socioeconomic changes in the livelihood of the Russian people, laid a foundation for the construction of a new socialist society, and paved the way for the condemnation of imperialism and the triumph of socialism. Comrade Commodore Haile stated that Revolutionary Ethiopia was one of the peace-loving countries that today has rid themselves of the burden of colonial rule by following the path of proletarian revolution and is building socialism by coordinating and strengthening their anticolonialist and antimilitarist forces.

The leader of the Soviet comrades, Comrade Colonel (Valentin), spoke on the victories gained by the broad Russian masses through the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917.

SOMALIA

Ethiopian Troops Kill Prisoners, Civilians

EA041643 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The gallant fighters of the Somali Abo Liberation Front have killed 40 black Abyssinian colonialist troops and wounded many others, as well as capturing weapons of various types during the month of September this year. As a result of the fighting, which took place at a place 30 km from Ginir, in revenge the Abyssinian soldiers killed about 90 prisoners in Ginir Prison. Among those murdered were Shaykh Abdi Shakur Elimo, Hasan Haji Said, and Aliye Umar Dedega. In Negele Town 24 civilians were also massacred by Abyssinian troops as a result of confrontations between the Abyssinian forces and civilians.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Sworn In as New President 5 Nov

EA051129 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam: Ndugu 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi was sworn in as the United Republic of Tanzania's new president at a ceremony held today in the National Park in Dar es Salaam. The ceremony was presided over by the chief justice, Ndugu Francis Nyalali.

In his oath Ndugu Mwinyi promised to serve the nation and all its citizens, regardless of their color, tribe, or religious beliefs.

Immediately after the swearing-in ceremony, Ndugu Mwinyi was handed a spear, a shield, and a traditional chair, which are the insignia of the commander-in-chief. He was also given a 21-gun salute in his honor as the commander in chief.

After the ceremony, President Nyerere handed Ndugu Mwinyi the 1977 Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and the 1985 election notice. The swearing-in ceremony was followed by prayers from various religious leaders, who prayed for a long life for Ndugu Mwinyi and firm leadership.

The ceremony was also attended by the president of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government, Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil; Party secretary General Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa; outgoing Prime Minister Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim; the chief minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad; and party and government officials, thousands of Dar es Salaam residents, and foreign diplomats.

President Appoints New Prime Minister

EA051109 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] President 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi has appointed Ndugu Joseph Warioba to be a member of parliament and the new prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Following today's State House announcement, Ndugu Warioba also becomes the first vice president of the United Republic. The new constitution of the United Republic states that if the president of the United Republic comes from the isles [Zanzibar], the first vice president should originate from the mainland and will also be the prime minister. Prior to his appointment to the premiership, Ndugu Warioba was a justice minister and an attorney general.

Ndugu Warioba will be officially sworn in as prime minister and first vice president this afternoon. Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil [president of Zanzibar] will be sworn in as the second vice president at the same time.

UGANDA

Museveni Announes Government for NRM-Held Areas

EA051130 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Nov 85 p 1

[Gideon Mulaki Report: "Museveni Names Interim Government"]

[Excerpt] Mr Yoweri Museveni yesterday announced an interim government to administer the areas already under control by his National Resistance Movement (NRM). A statement signed by the guerrilla leader said the main task of the new team will be to

provide social services to the south-western third of Uganda, which the NRM occupies.

The NRM chairman named Haji Musa Kigongo as the chief administrator. As chairman of the NRM's National Resistance Council (NRC), Haji Kigongo is the effective number two leader of the movement, which has been battling for control of the whole country ever since 1981. Mr Museveni said that by making the appointments he was exercising the powers conferred on me by the meeting of members of the High Command of the National Resistance Council, and senior officers of the National Resistance Army (NRA). The NRA, the guerrilla wing of the NRM, has been fighting the ruling Military Council's forces every since the latter overthrew civilian President Milton Obote's government on July 27.

Mr Museveni said the setting up of a three-tier interim administration in zones liberated by the NRA will provide services pending on agreement with the ruling military junta in Kampala. His statement came as a joint committee of his movement and the council were busy applying finishing touches to a document defining areas of agreement between the two during the current Nairobi peace talks, chaired by President Moi.

The chief administrator, said Mr Museveni, will act as co-ordinator of the various departments of his government. He said: Below him will be commissioners, each heading a department. Here we have confined ourselves to departments whose functions are necessary at this stage. For each district there will be a political head, exercising his authority through the existing administration of the district commissioners and their assistants.

The portfolio of agriculture and forestry goes to Dr John Babigumira, a medical doctor from Kabale; education to Father Albert Byaruhanga, a theologist at Makerere University; and animal resources to Mr Bernard Buzabo, a veterinarian from north Mbarara, who used to be a member of President Yusuf Lule's short-lived government of 1979.

Mr Kirunga Kivejjinha, who will head finance, hails from Jinja and was secretary-general for youth when Dr Obote's Uganda People's Congress (UPC) was formed in the late 1950's. He has been living in Vienna. A former district commissioner, Mr Kibirango, will head the civil administration, while Dr Musa Mushanga, a professor of sociology from Bushenyi, will head information and mass mobilisation.

A former diplomat to China, Mr Tough Otafire of Bushenyi, will head the Internal Affairs Department, whereas Dr Modest Bata, a medical practitioner from Arua, West Nile, is to take charge of public health and medical services. Planning and economic development goes to Dr C.A. Kinyonga, the only person in Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) who won a seat in parliament in the 1980 general election. The UPM was Mr Museveni's legal party at that time.

Mr Apuuli Katenta will head the Marketing and Co-operatives Department, and Mr Paulo Ssali will head the Minerals and Water Development Department. Dr Ofumbi, from eastern Uganda, takes charge of rehabilitation, while Mr Sendawula will head trade and Mr John Obina, from Acholi District, is the commissioner-in-chief in the administrator's office. No names were given for industry, power, justice, and public works.

The statement also gave names of 13 political district heads: Mr Mukwaya, veterinarian, will be in charge of Toro: Mr Katirima, an agriculturist, (Kasese): Mr Besigensi, a cultural officer from Kabale, (Bundibugyo): and a youth leader, Mr Victor Bwana, (Bushenyi). Mbarara District will be headed by Mr Tom Butime, formerly of Radio Uganda, and Rukungiri by Mrs Getrude Njuba, an income tax expert and a mother of seven whose husband, a former president of the country's Law Society, now lives in Papua New Guinea.

Kabale District goes to a political scientist and a former district commissioner, Mr Kaazora, who hails from Mbarara. Mr Bob Kagorro, a geologist, will head Rakai District, while Mr Kacob Ssewankamo, a former insurance executive, will head Masaka District. Father Lawrence Seguya will be in charge of Mubende; Mr Kabwa will look after Mityana; Mr Fred Kagonyera, a former teacher from Kabale, Mpingi; and Prince Mawuuba, Luwero.

A movement secretariat has also been set up, according to the statement, whose national political commissar will be Mr George Gyagenda and whose administrative secretary will be Mr Asiime. A Mr Angwa, of Acholi District; Mrs Zizinga; and Prince Jjuuko have been appointed special assistants to the NRM chairman, attached to the secretariat.

Toko Appeals to Museveni To End Misinformation

EA042051 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The head of the Uganda delegation to the Nairobi peace talks, Colonel Toko, has appealed to the leader of the National Resistance movement, NRM, Mr Yoweri Museveni, to desist from misleading Kenyans and the world at large about the real issues involved in the Nairobi peace talks.

Col Toko was reacting to a lead story in a local daily and to a lengthy interview which Mr Museveni gave to the newspaper in which he said the NRM is opposed to foreign troops. This would tend to imply that the Military Council wants to compromise the sovereignty of Uganda, but the reality is totally the opposite. The vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense pointed out that at this time all that Ugandans desire and crave for is peace and they would be much happier with total absence of war in the country.

He said the Military Council delegation position on disarmament is very clear. The Military Council position is that complete disarmament will enable Ugandans to discuss the future of their country in a free atmosphere without the fear of coercion by any group, Yoweri Museveni included. But it would appear that Mr Museveni does not want to demobilize the NRA [National Resistance Army] for fear that he would lose his identity. If Mr Museveni is serious about peace in Uganda, he added, he should realize that the search for personal position is not the final objective of the Nairobi peace talks.

The Military Council places priority on the identity of Ugandans rather than on individual identities for sheer power at the expense of the freedom of many. If Mr Museveni says that he must have a government that respects the people, then he should realize that such a government can only come about by the participation of the people in electing their leaders.

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Government Sees 'New' NRM Demand as 'Escalation'
EA042036 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] A spokesman of the Military Council has expressed concern over a new demand by the National Resistance Movement, NRM, embracing the portfolio of minister of defense during the Nairobi peace talks. The Military Council has already agreed to offer the post of vice chairman of the council to the NRM, but this did not necessarily include the portfolio of minister of defense currently held by the incumbent.

In a press release issued in Kampala this evening, the Military Council said the NRM's new demand would appear yet another escalation tactic giving the impression that the NRM intends to delay the conclusion of the peace talks in Nairobi. The spokesman reiterated the Military Council's desire to have the talks in Nairobi to come to a successful conclusion as soon as possible so that the proposed national peace conference convenes in Kampala without any further delay.

200 Arrested in Security Drive Around Kampala
EA042037 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The Central Brigade commander, Lieutenant Colonel Eric Oduor, has embarked on a program to curb insecurity in areas surrounding the city of Kampala. In recent operations carried out jointly with forces from the police and the Army, a number of firearms and ammunition were recovered. More than 100 light automatic guns, 10 pistols, one rocket-propelled gun [as heard], and a number of uniforms of various forces — army, police, and prisons — were found in illegal possession of suspects who were terrorizing the members of the general public.

Lt Col Oduor explained that the purpose of the exercise is to rid the residents of Kampala of undesirable elements bent on making a living the easy way at the expense of peaceful Ugandans and other residents of Kampala. He commended the public for their cooperation and assured everyone of reciprocal treatment from the forces carrying out the operation.

He disclosed that so far about 200 people have been apprehended for questioning as suspects for being in possession of the illegal arms. He appealed for continued cooperation from the general public.

'Heavy Shooting' Reported
EA041118 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
4 Nov 85 p 1

[Report entitled "Heavy Shooting in Kampala"]

[Excerpts] Twenty people found carrying arms and ammunition were arrested this morning in various parts of Kampala by security personnel.

The arrests followed heavy shooting in the northwestern parts of the capital, eyewitnesses confirmed this afternoon. They said heavily-armed government troops early this morning knocked on doors of residents in Old Kampala Hill, Kabalagala, and Kansanga and demanded identification documents before carrying out thorough searches.

Many residents were woken up by heavy shooting at about midnight emanating from Old Kampala Hill, which triggered off shooting in other locations

Efforts to get an explanation from Kampala's central police station as to the cause of the shootings were fruitless. An eyewitness attributed the shootings to drunken and indisciplined government soldiers guarding various parts of the capital. Up to this afternoon, no reports of deaths had been received.

Some residents complained that the troops who were carrying out the searches demanded cash from them and took away portable property.

Meanwhile, reports from the battlefront said there were no clashes between government troops and the National Resistance Army (NRA) guerillas.

Public passenger vehicles were however operating only up to Nsangi, 11 miles southwest of Kampala, on the Kampala-Masaka road, and up to Busega, about seven miles on the Kampala-Mityana road. Travellers told this correspondent that although the unofficial ceasefire was still holding, both fighting groups had not moved from their positions, nor were they allowing traffic to cross over to either sector.

The only highway operating without much hindrance is the Kampala-Jinja-Tororo road.

Other reports say the president of the Uganda Court of Appeal, Mr Justice Saulo Musoke, and his vice-president, Mr Justice D.L.K. Lubogo, are retiring early next year. Sources close to the judiciary disclosed that the two judges had already tendered their retirement letters to the Office of the Chief Justice.

Okello Congratulates Tanzania's Mwinyi on Election
EA042107 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has congratulated Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi upon his election as president of Tanzania. In a message to the new Tanzanian leader, Gen Okello Lutwa noted that

relations between Uganda and Tanzania are extremely close and are sealed in blood. The people of Uganda, he added, join me in expressing the hope with which we look forward to the further strengthening of these relations under your leadership for the benefit of our two peoples and countries and for our region.

CHAD

CDR Official Denies Cotonou Agreement Signed

AB041659 Paris AFP in French 1451 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, 4 Nov (AFP) — Thiam Tidjani, the representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR — Chadian opposition movement) in Paris, denied categorically on Monday that the secretary general of the movement, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, signed the Cotonou agreement as announced last Thursday by Radio Bardai (organ of Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government — GUNT).

The Cotonou agreement, which was ratified on 30 August 1985 by seven Chadian opposition movements that met in the Beninese capital, created a 65-member supreme revolutionary council (CSR), an organ of "conception, orientation, and state control" led by Goukouni Oueddei. The CDR, a major GUNT member, did not attend that meeting. "That so-called signature has no legal value," Mr Tidjani pointed out. "The CDR cannot be validly represented by its secretary general until he is freed." Yet, Mr Tidjani added, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, who was arrested by the Libyans in northern Chad exactly a year ago, is still their prisoner (according to Goukouni Oueddei, Acheikh Ibn Oumar is a GUNT prisoner). Radio Bardai did not officially announce the release of the CDR secretary general but recalled Goukouni Oueddei's recent statement that he would meet Acheikh Ibn Oumar to release him to enable him to sign the Cotonou agreement. The GUNT radio added that since Acheikh Ibn Oumar had accepted to sign the Cotonou agreement it was "now 100 percent valid both legally and politically."

Asked about the announcement on 15 October 1985 of Goukouni Oueddei's dismissal from the post of president of the Popular Armed Forces, and from the GUNT (an allegation that was denied by Kailan Ahmet, Goukouni Oueddei's advisor), Tidjani considered that the announcement was merely the expression of the increasing opposition to the GUNT leader (especially because of his connection with Libya). "The CDR finds this comforting, in view of its opposition to Goukouni Oueddei," Mr Tidjani added.

Goukouni Announces Release of CDR Leader

AB042237 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Summary from poor reception] "Monday, 4 November 1985 will be an important date in the history of the liberation struggle of the Chadian people." At the official residence of the comrade president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] in Bardai, a group of journalists, photographers, and cameramen from some progressive Arab countries, including the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Syria, and Iran, and representatives of Radio Bardai gathered to experience a historic occasion. "In fact, in the presence of several civilian and military personalities, the GUNT and soldiers of the National Liberation Army [ANL], the presidential guard, Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei granted a press conference during which he presented Comrade Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], and officially announced his release from his companions."

Looking healthy and sitting beside the comrade head of state, Comrade Acheikh Ibn Oumar regained his freedom after 1 year of protective custody. It should be recalled that the detention of the comrade secretary general of the CDR illustrates the crisis that shook the GUNT following the formation of the National Liberation Council and the reshuffling of the GUNT in August 1984. "His relase, which realizes the promise made by Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei, marks, the comrade president of GUNT said, the beginning of the implementation of the Cotonou agreement."

"We are going to let you listen to the important press conference of the comrade head of state, followed by the interview in Arabic of Comrade Acheikh Ibn Oumar with representatives of the press. But first of all let us listen to the introductory statement made by the president of GUNT, Comrade Goukouni Oueddei."

[Begin Goukouni recording in French followed by passage-to-passage translation in Arabic] Comrade representatives of the press, the GUNT welcomes you. "As you know, a lot of false news and rumors, as well as speculation, have been made by the international press on the state of GUNT, on the situation in Chad, as well as on some recent events." For example, some people have been speculating on events that happened in Faya a year ago. On the night of 4 September this year, my residence was attacked in Faya by a group of soldiers from the same ethnic group. That group of soldiers wanted to prevent me from entering Faya. The normal reaction of the National Liberation Army was to quell the insurrection and to restore order.

After the Cotonou meeting, the campaigns of denigration were intensified: A press communique dismissing me fron the head of FAP [People's Armed Forces] was issued. But in fact none of these maneuvers succeeded in shaking our will to close the ranks of all the factions forming the GUNT, the Supreme Council of the Revolution, and other bodies of government.

As you know, following the Faya incidents of October 1984, we arrested Acheikh and other dissidents, but arrest gave way to a lot of speculation. Some said Acheikh was detained by the Libyans, while others think we arrested him on the orders of the Libyans, and so on. But nothing of the sort happened. We arrested Acheikh as a result of the Faya incidents. We made that decision for reasons best known to us. I must add that ever since his arrest, the first time he had seen any Libyans was with his arrival yesterday. "And if Acheikh is here as free man today, it is essentially the result of the Cotonou agreement."

"To conclude, I will inform you that the composition of our new government and the Supreme Council of the Revolution will be published in a few days. Thank you." [end recording]

ANGOLA

FAPLA Fighters Kill 17 'Bandits' in Cazombo

MB050604 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The glorious FAPLA fighters killed 17 UNITA bandits in operations carried out over the past few days in the Cazombo region in Moxico Province and in Kipungo area in Huila Province. In the mopping-up operations, FAPLA soldiers captured six other bandits as well as large quantities of war materiel. We recall that on 31 October the Angolan defense and security forces retook the village of Caripande in Moxico Province which has been in the bandit's hands for 2 years. During the assault operation to retake the village of Caripande, the FAPLA soldiers killed 15 bandits and captured another one.

KUP Reports UNITA Actions in Three Provinces

MB041057 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 3 Nov (KUP) — UNITA armed forces are carrying out a guerilla campaign in all national territory, thus contradicting the MPLA propaganda which aims at minimizing the political-military importance of the resistance movement in Angola.

As a result, more actions are being carried out in Cabinda Province, where a Cuban died in a landmine explosion. In Luanda Province, UNITA forces destroyed diamond installations at Luo, 75 kms north of Saurimo, the provincial capital. In the same region, the river over the Chipaka River was destroyed. An airplane was destroyed in Moxico Province when it tried to land at Cazombo airport, coming from Luena, due to FAPLA artillery bombing.

In Zaire Province, UNITA forces have taken the Kanga area, 33 km north of Banza Congo, and in Huambo Province, the 98th MPLA Brigade was destroyed. Also, in Huambo Province, the Elende evangelical mission fell into UNITA hands. We remind that before the attack, Elende mission was serving as a FAPLA barracks for the government troops stationed there. MPLA forces suffered several human losses and some material damage as a result of these actions.

Commentary on Reagan UN Speech, UNITA Aid

MB041051 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 3 Nov 85

[ANGOP commentary: "Confused Ideas"]

[Text] Luanda, 3 Nov (ANGOP) — The American authorities have quite often made statements that surprised even the least alert observer with their inherent incoherence and contradictions. This time it was President Ronald Reagan who delivered a speech that does not correspond with the American Administration's actions in relation to the conflicts affecting the world. The U.S. objective is, as always, to portray itself as the true defender of freedom and democracy.

The American President, in his speech to the United Nations on the 40th anniversary of that organization, said that the United States always supports the right of any people to choose their own destiny. Meanwhile, in the same speech, President Reagan violently attacked countries like Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and others, whose peoples have chosen their own ways to achieve their legitimate aspirations, and he said that freedom does not exist in those countries.

In other words, what the White House incumbent really meant was that the progressive regimes legally created through the strength and determination of their peoples are developing politically, economically, and socially along lines that are not independent and sovereign.

History is rich in examples of American interference in the internal affairs of young nations, especially when those nations do not yield to the blackmail practiced by the American authorities. The People's Republic of Angola has been the target, since the first days of its independence, of intolerable actions from the Reagan administration [as received], namely the statement of intimidation on their support to the forces which are using all sorts of terrorist tactics.

The so-called constructive engagement policy which, in reality, has given a free hand to the South African regime to carry out aggression against southern African nations and in particular Angola, has created in this part of the continent a tense situation with unforeseen consequences. Furthermore, some people in the United States continue to give support to the puppet bands in Pretoria's service with the objective of forcing the Angolan authorities to negotiate with the bandits. The position of the Angolan Government in this issue is crystal clear: The legitimate Angolan Government will never sit for negotiations with groups of bandits which spread grief and bereavement among our population.

The Angolan head of state has emphasized during his interviews to different American information media that Angola will not yield to any kind of blackmail. Regardless of the support provided by the Reagan administration to the puppets, the Angolan people are ready to defend their motherland to the last drop of blood.

COMOROS

Trial of Coup Plotters Opens in Moroni 4 Nov

AB041729 Paris AFP in French 1525 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Moroni, 4 Nov (AFP) — The trial began on Monday of the authors of the attempted coup d'etat of 8 March 1985 in the Comoros, organized by members of the presidential guard and civilians while President Ahmed Abdallah Abderamane was in France on a private visit.

The Moroni criminal court began the hearing of the accused — civilians and soldiers — whose number is not known. During [words indistinct] civilians admitted belonging to the communist movement of the Comoros, whose aim, according to them, was to take over power through insurrection. Other civilians denied knowing about the attempted coup, but admitted belonging to

either the Democratic Front or to the communist movement of the Comoros. Members of the presidential guard refused to answer questions from the president of the criminal court.

The trial, which might conclude by the end of the week, is taking place in the presence of Attorney Myrtho Bvuschi, representing the Christian Action for the Abolition of Torture, the International Movement of Catholic Jurists Pax Romana, and the Democrat Jurists of Brussels. The Human Rights League and Amnesty International are expected to send representatives before the end of the week.

MOZAMBIQUE

'Bandit' Claims Receiving Training in South Africa

MB041817 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] An armed bandit called Jorge Valoi has pointed out that he was trained in South Africa this year and subsequently inflitrated into Mozambique. Valoi, aged 23, was speaking to journalists in Maputo today. He said that in May this year, he illegally entered South African territory where South African authorities arrested him. I was jailed for a few days and then handed to the armed bandits, he said. Jorge Valoi said that he received a month of training in the Phalaborwa base after which he was infiltrated into the south o 'ozambique. There, according to his statement, he killed four pe.,le and was involved in the destruction of nine village communes. Valoi was captured by the Mozambique Armed Forces in Manica last October.

Over 63,000 Refugees Reportedly in South Africa

AU041007 Paris AFP in English 0242 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Lisbon, Nov, 4 (AFP) -- There are more than 63,000 Mozambican refugees in South Africa, half of them no older than 16, the Portuguese news agency ANOP reported Sunday, citing diplomaticsources in Maputo. Between 500 and 1,000 people on average left Mozambique each week to get away from famine and guerrilla war, it said. Many were suffering from endemic diseases.

The South African trade office in Maputo was turning down about1,000 visa applications a week, ANOP said. It noted that according to official statistics, about 70,000 Mozambicans were at work in South African mines. Several thousand more were in more or less clandestine employ.

7 'Bandits' Captured Crossing Border Into Zimbabwe

MB041801 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] A total of seven armed bandits were captured by the Mozambique armed forces a few days ago when they were trying to cross the border into the neighboring republic of Zimbabwe with their respective weapons and a quantity of basic commodities stolen from the residents of Manica District. These bandits were captured by the border guard troops stationed in the area of (?Chimezi). Second Lieutenant Ernelo Tivanes, the head of reconnaissance of the Manica border troops first brigade, said that patrol actions along the border with Zimbabwe against enemy infiltration are being increasingly intensified and are having positive results.

He mentioned the arrest of smugglers and outlaws, as well as the capture of armed bandits who have been fleeing the country due to the intensification of the operations mounted by our armed forces.

Anti-Government Forces Kidnap 2 Jesuit Missionaries

AU041358 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Lisbon, Nov 4 (AFP) — Two Jesuit missionaries have been kidnapped in Mozambique by guerrillas of the anti-government national resistance movement (NRM), the Portuguese news agency NOTICIAS reported here today.

NOTICIAS said the pair, Joao de Deus Kanada and Silvio Moreira, both Portuguese citizens, belonged to the Chapodera mission in the northwestern province of Tete.

There are still four other missionaries at the mission, the agency added.

MAURITIUS

Foreign Minister Sees 'No Problem' With ANC Office

AB050856 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Port Louis, Nov 5 (AFP) — Mauritian Foreign Minister Anil Gayan said Monday he saw "no problem" in the African National Congress (ANC) opening an office here.

He also said an official of the ANC's rival, the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), was due in Mauritius to request that it too be allowed to open an office here.

Mauritius has close economic links with South Africa, whose white minority government has outlawed the ANC and the PAC, and has said it would not be able to operate sanctions against Pretoria as decided at the recent Commonwealth summit.

Mr Gayan said he had no worries that the Mauritian tourist industry, which depends heavily on South African visitors, would be affected if the ANC opened an office here.

He also said a similar request for an office from the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), which is fighting South African rule over Namibia, was still under consideration.

The ANC request was made to Mauritian Deputy Prime Minister Sir Gaetan Duval last week while he was visiting Madagascar.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Announces 'Nonconventional Trade' Secretariat

MB042036 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2035 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 4, SAPA — The establishment of a governmental secretariat for "non-conventional trade" to supplement conventional trade was announced tonight by the state president, Mr. P.W. Botha.

Speaking at a banquet in Johannesburg where export achievement awards were presented, he said the application of counter-trade practices had developed into an accepted international method of trading that could hardly be ignored. It was in the interest of the republic that this method of trading be utilised.

The state president also announced the appointment of a special committee to investigate methods of making export incentives in South Africa more cost efficient, effective and flexible.

The committee, including representatives of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation [SAFTO], the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Industrial Development Corporation, would be chaired by Dr Hennie Reynders, and be requested to report to the government before 1986, Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said that besides international trade, the government was aware of the growth of "non-conventional trading methods" throughout the world, "with the accompanying involvement of governments."

The need for the application of "counter-trade practices," which formed part of non-conventional trade arose mainly as a result of financial and marketing difficulties which many countries experienced with their foreign trade.

"The application of counter-trade practices has developed into an accepted international method of trading that can hardly be ignored," the president said.

"This method of trading does not replace existing conventional trade, but is an alternative method that can be applied to protect and supplement a country's existing foreign trade."

It was in the interests of the republic "that this method of trading be utilised," he said, adding that a thorough investigation of the matter had recently been completed in cooperation with SAFTO and other interested parties.

"In order to foster this aspect of trade promotion, it has been decided to establish a secretariat for non-conventional trade in the Department of Trade and Industry." This secretariat would assist and advise the private sector with regard to different trading activities. Mr Botha emphasised that the role of the private sector in this development was the "highest importance."

"This field is highly specialised, and care must be taken that a sound balance is maintained between short term actions and the long term effects thereof. These and other steps are necessary to ensure that the South African economy remains strong and viable in the turbulent world of international trade," Mr Botha said.

Defense Minister on Rural Security; ANC Threat

MB051140 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Kimberley, Nov 5, SAPA — Regional security measures and defence structures in rural areas were of paramount importance to South Africa in view of the revolutionary threat facing the country, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said today. Opening a regional development conference in Kimberley, he emphasised the importance of such measures in countering this threat.

He said the revolutionary model devised by the former Chinese communist leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and on which present-day infiltrators and terrorists leaned heavily, was that in order to ensure success, victory had first to be achieved in rural areas. Countryside revolutionary bases had to be established and these would eventually engulf urban areas.

"Survival in the rural areas required the establishment of healthy power base, first-rate organisation, a mobilisation of sufficient people, terrain suitable for operations and enough economic strength to be self-sufficient," Gen Malan said.

"Viewed in this light, regional security measures and defence structures in rural areas are of paramount importance to South Africa."

Up to now, local forces had been able to deal effectively with terrorist infiltration in their areas "but we can in no way relax our alertness and preparedness," he said.

Serious note had to be taken of the African National Congress declared purpose of intensifying the "people's war," which was part and parcel of revolutionary warfare.

"We have to be prepared in case of an escalation of this type of warfare rather than a concentration on strategic and economic installations," Gen Malan said. However, this did not mean such installations were lesser targets, he said.

Further on Reaction to Media Restrictions

Police Chief Interviewed

MB041152 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1815 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Interview with Commissioner of Police General Johan Coetzee on the "Network" program by Dr Willem de Klerk — live]

[Text] [De Klerk] General Coetzee, tonight I am going to put you, as it were, on trial as the accused, and the viewers will have to judge. I want to put a number of critical questions to you and, let me say at the outset, I do not necessarily agree with the questions,

but they are questions being asked in the media, by various bodies and persons, rightly or wrongly. Tonight, we have the opportunity of getting the answers straight from the horse's mouth. Are you agreeable?

[Coetzee] Well, Doctor, I have been on the witness stand many times in my life, but seldom on trial.

[De Klerk] That is what is so good about tonight.

[Coetzee] Yes. I hope I will do as well in the role of the accused as I normally do as a witness.

[De Klerk] Gen Coetzee, yesterday a proclamation was issued which in effect bars television and cameras from unrest areas. It seems like censorship, the guillotine. It is being said we want to keep the public in the dark. Can you explain the need and motivation for these measures?

[Coetzee] First, Doctor, emergency regulations are temporary. Second, they affect limited geographical areas. But the question one has to ask is this: It is being claimed that journalists and photographers only report news, they never make news, never act as inciters in order to manufacture news. But is this possible, is it true in an unrest situation? The causes of unrest are by nature complex, but an important component of the causes is, of course ideological motivation. For those people, the unrest is theater, show business. It is a means of exposure. They want to make their grievances, their actions, their activities known to the world. And in that sense, even though the journalist, the photographer, is an impartial bystander, as he would like to claim, he is used in this situation, albeit involuntarily.

[De Klerk] Fine. But is it not covering up? We are told these areas are going to be closed. The world and South Africa will not know what is happening there.

[Coetzee] But, Doctor, add to that what I have just said, that we suffer great economic harm. Buildings, vehicles are destroyed — also because a very strong criminal element has involved itself in the unrest situation — people's lives are threatened. And what is being done here, for a temporary period, is to ensure that the activities, the actions, and the motivation of those who are planning the collapse of South Africa will be frustrated. We are not faced with a blanket ban preventing the normal processes of debate on these matters. We have various structures within the system which can give attention to these disturbances and make the necessary information available.

But over and above all this, Doctor, let us remember that serious allegations are being made, not by the police but by journalists, those of our journalists who are well disposed towards the state, that all kinds of irregularities are taking place ...

[De Klerk] Such as news being published for the sake of sensation?

[Coetzee] Yes.

[De Klerk] Can you prove this? Is there any proof?

[Coetzee] Yes, certainly, there is proof. There are cases, for example — perhaps not what you specifically have in mind, but which are indicative — where the police were able to obtain filmed material of certain journalists and developed it, and all that is shown on the film is the action of the security forces. The police force is portrayed in a distorted manner, chasing someone, but the nature and the extent and the reality of the unrest itself and the damage caused there, that is conveniently omitted.

[De Klerk] Gen Coetzee, are the police hurting the country, as alleged? Reform initiatives are introduced, then the police go into action and this is published worldwide, and this is counter-productive. It is even claimed in hostile circles that the police are sabotaging reform in many instances, even deliberately so, by some elements of the police. What can one do about such accusations?

[Coetzee] Let me turn the question around a bit, Doctor. Is not the truth perhaps hidden right there? First, that any reform — and I take it that by reform you mean improvement — has to come about under conditions that can be typified as normal, that one cannot sit at the conference table, the debating table, with an AK-47 pointed at one to prescribe what one says. I take it that you mean the rulers of the country, the politicians and whoever has to decide in the final analysis, have to be in a position to decide on what they have to do, without this threat facing them.

[De Klerk] But my point is, General, that it is being said that the police behavior is clumsy, unnecessarily aggressive, and does not contribute toward the momentum of reform politics in the country.

[Coetzee] No, let me assure you, I am not trying to avoid the question. The point I wish to make is that the opposition, the radical opposition, is very aware that the reform process you referred to can only take place in that situation. So one has to expect that they will do everything to avoid that situation. They want to create a situation in which they will be seen as the only disciplined group so that, regardless of the views of the rest of the people — the vast majority, I may add — they can take over and be crystalized as the new government. So, if you interpret it this way, then you can understand that these are people who cannot allow law and order to be maintained. But add to that the fact that the South African police force is a stabilizing influence in the nation.

It is the duty of the police, in any given situation, to maintain a balance, to assure order and peace so that others can go ahead with their normal activities, their normal thinking. Seen in that light, you can see that that accusation is unfair. But then, too, the accusations you are repeating from the mouths of others originate from various quarters, and I doubt that I would be able to name those quarters.

Another point I want to make, however, is that to try to compare the handling of unrest situations, even in the same country, has different manifestations.

And more important, Doctor, if one, by way of hypothesis, had to take Britain, for example, the disturbances that occurred there, not the recent ones, but the earlier ones, involved a fairly

homogenous group of people — miners, factory workers, within fairly defined mine or port premises. People between the ages of 20 and...

[De Klerk] You mean that our situation is totally unique?

[Coetzee] Totally.

[De Klerk] Are we equipped to handle unrest?

[Coetzee] I can say that the training, equipment, techniques, and tactics of the South African police for handling unrest is second to none.

[De Klerk] But why does it seem, as is said in criticism — and I would like an answer — why does it seem as though the police have not contained the unrest? It is continuing, and there is a lot of criticism that the police cannot get the better of the situation. If they are well equipped and trained, why can they not get the situation under control?

[Coetzee] You have to accept, Doctor, that disturbances, the causes of disturbances, are complex, as I said, particularly in the South African situation. There are a number of causes and, although the police can make a contribution and can solve the situation in certain circumstances, if they are not called in to take the first steps, then they cannot solve the problem.

[De Klerk] Do you think the state of emergency has helped in solving the problem?

[Coetzee] Definitely.

[De Klerk] So when is it going to end, General?

[Coetzee] I think you will notice that in certain districts that have been normalized, where, if the situation appears to have returned to normal, the emergency will be lifted.

[De Klerk] General, I have a number of questions to ask briefly in the time we have. I would like to cover many issues with you. Some of the black spokesmen say that the police aggravate the situation by their presence, especially at funerals. What is your comment?

[Coetzee] The first thing you have to understand is that the ANC, among others, says that there are certain ungovernable areas in South Africa which have to be developed, where alternative structures...

[De Klerk] That is their motive?

[Coetzee] That is the ultimate motive. That is the ultimate goal. Now, I would not like to say that a highly emotional situation such as a funeral is already a prelude towards that ultimate ideal. Such a statement is valid, but in our experience in South Africa, funerals of people killed in unrest situations in many cases develop into provocation for further unrest which spreads much wider than simply the cemetery and the area around it.

[De Klerk] So you feel the police have to be present.

[Coetzee] Well, in general, the police cannot withdraw from any area, any geographical area in South Africa in which they are responsible for the maintenance of law and order. But let me add immediately that among the police there is a feeling of sympathy that, where a funeral is taking place, one has to — if I may use an expression, I hope I use it correctly — maintain a low profile and not turn up there with a great show of force and be the catalyst for unrest.

[De Klerk] I understand. The high death toll in the unrest is also another point of criticism against the police. Is it inevitable? Children, women?

[Coetzee] The rule as far as the South African police are concerned — and, I may say, I think this applies to most police forces in the world — is naturally that a minimum of force be used to control an unrest situation. But one must not assume that one will have a laboratory-tested situation which is scientifically measureable. The police may arrive at an unrest situation which has already deteriorated to the extent that people's lives and valuable property are seriously harmed, where vehicles are forced off public roads, and the like. In such cases they are compelled to react to that type of unrest situation.

[De Klerk] And then the accidents occur, as it were. Would you say people are shot dead accidentally?

[Coetzee] I think the equipment the police use, for example, the...

[De Klerk] What about the sjamboks [quirts]? Are they suitable? Do these not harm our image tremendously?

[Coetzee] I know that in America, particularly — someone told me this — because of the American historical heritage, the sjambok is associated with slave owners. And yet this perception is not valid in South Africa.

[De Klerk] But you would admit it does not look good?

[Coetze] It is better to thrash a person who is guilty, in given circumstances, than to fire on a person with a shotgun — even if it were legal — and if one wishes to look at a much more comparable matter, the usual police weapon is a long wooden baton, which is much more dangerous than a sjambok.

[De Klerk] General, the Trojan horse, which was given much publicity — it was claimed that it appeared that an ambush had been deliberately set. Do the police often use such methods?

[Coetzee] Well, the police have to use methods that can end the disturbances. The first duty of the police is to act. This has to be seen in order of priorities. The police have the task of seeing that the innocent person, the ordinary citizen, the man who wants to go to work or in the afternoon wants to take his family to the beach in his car, that he should be able to live unharmed by disturbances. That is the first task of the police. Now, all the methods used by the police have to be applied according to law, as it should be. And it would... [change of thought] You mentioned the Trojan horse. Well, this is not really a comparable situation. In the cases where the police have used this method, they first limited themselves to the use of weapons where their

own lives were endangered. It is not a matter of entering an area and then, without regard to people, simply...

[De Klerk] Simply rush in and...

[Coetzee] Simply rush in and shoot.

[De Klerk] Our time is almost gone, General. But I would like to ask you, are we doing enough to protect the black police? What is being done for them, because they are the targets.

[Coetzee] Yes, I am very proud, if I may say so, to be able to say that the black policemen — and I take it you know the South African police is one of the organizations in the country with the greatest group loyalty. Policemen are very loyal to one another, and the black policemen, who have been driven out of certain black residential areas under very difficult circumstances, their interests are being attended to. I am also very happy to be able to say that the Dutch Reformed Church has created a special fund to provide for their needs. But I am even more proud to say that not one of those black policemen have ever hesitated to continue with his work in the police force.

[De Klerk] That is very good to hear, General. thank you very much for your visit. Our time, unfortunately, has run out, and I still have many questions I would like to have asked. But thank you for coming to join us.

[Coetzee] Thank you very much.

Pik Botha, Others React

MB041912 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The latest call to South Africa to change its mind about curbing news coverage of unrest in this country has come from the international Press Institute [IPI], an organization representing 2,000 editors round the world. IPI Director (Peter Gallaner) has sent a message to State President P.W. Botha, describing the restrictions as a brutal assault on South African and foreign journalists. Meanwhile, newsman Jan van Niekerk has returned to South Africa after a 3-year stint as the SABC's representative in London and he has brought back both impressions of foreign media coverage of South African affairs as well as visual material of Independent Televisions News [ITN] coverage last week of the situation here.

[Begin recording] [Jan van Niekerk] These pictures typify visual material seen on British and American television screens almost nightly over recent months: South African riot scenes and policemen in action against troublemakers. Last night in a television interview, the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, took exception to much of the visual material filmed by overseas camera crews in this country, pointing out that more often than not policemen were shown acting against lawbreakers without viewers being shown why the police were resorting to what may be seen as high-handed steps. Gen Coetzee said there seemed to be a campaign to discredit the police by showing one side of the picture. On Thursday night, when President Botha warned the foreign press that restrictions could be introduced, hysteria broke loose on British television. These ITN pictures are part of a 12-minute extract on the South African unrest situation which showed no visual material of police being attacked. This program, screened by ITN's Channel 4 news service, included the report by their South African correspondent, Peter Sharpe, about what was referred to as media apathy in this country about the unrest. Despite ongoing coverage of the unrest situation by the Johannesburg *STAR*, including frequent front-page reports on the situation, Sharpe cited this newspaper as being one of the South African media which downplayed the unrest.

[Sharpe] This is a classical example of how the South African press is covering the story. This is the Johannesburg *STAR*, the city's leading newspaper, and on a day that saw another seven killed in unrest, the paper led on the weather. To find out what was going on in the country in the state of emergency you would have to turn to page three and it is these sort of news priorities that the government would like to see the foreign media adopt.

[Van Niekerk] Mr Tyson, your reaction to Thursday night's broadcast.

[Harvey Tyson, editor of *THE STAR*] Well, I was very angry and I thought it was a cheap shot. I responded in that way to ITN immediately. I explained to them that we don't mind taking credit about our reporting one way or the other. I thought this was unwarranted and based on incorrect facts. So I told them so and I asked them to correct it and I have had a response saying they are looking into the matter. I hope they will put it right [words indistinct]. I am very cross about it. But I must add that I don't believe the answer to this kind of reporting is to ban cameramen from scenes of action or anything else. I believe that it is counterproductive and all we are going get of those [words indistinct] and the worst scenes rerun over and over again.

[Van Niekerk] A member of the Foreign Correspondents Association, Michael Hornsby, also took exception to tighter government action against mediamen. In the same ITN program, the South African ambassador to London, Dr Denis Worrall, reacted.

[Worrall] We saw two examples tonight of the sort of thing which I, as I think a reasonably liberal South African, take exception to and those misstatements by Peter Sharpe and by Michael Hornsby and by this whole program because there was not a single mention of the fact that South Africa does have a remarkable degree of press freedom. There are over 800 foreign journalists in South Africa at the moment. All newspapers in South Africa are independent and there is a very high degree of press freedom, a degree of press freedom, media freedom, which does not exist in Africa, which does not exist outside of the Western liberal democracies.

[Van Niekerk] At home, comment on the camera ban has come from the foreign minister. Mr Pik Botha was interviewed by foreign correspondents at an outdoor function this weekend.

[Pik Botha] I have seen the material that is being sent abroad. It is vicious. It is [word indistinct] and I am telling you it is not the truth that you have been presenting to the world, to your countries, and what is more you know it. [Words indistinct] you know

it. I have spoken to many of your colleagues; they admitted it. They told me they were surprised that it was allowed because in many instances you were phoning people and even inciting them to create unrest so that you can get a story.

[Van Niekerk] Coverage about the violence shown in Britain was so extensive that cries went out for the South African Government to deport television crews, as many people felt that these scenes on British television played a major part in the outbreak of violence in Britain. In London, this weekend violent clashes between police and antiapartheid demonstrators left at least 10 policemen injured. Demonstrators and police battled in front of the South African Embassy as about 50,000 filled Trafalgar Square for London's biggest antiapartheid demonstration to date. [end recording]

Commentary Views Reaction

MB050557 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0700 5 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "How Enforcement and Reform?"]

[Text] There is a blatant campaign under way in some quarters to try to redefine the context in which law enforcement relates to unrest in South Africa. It consists in misrepresenting the motives for strong police action in unrest areas — claiming that it is an evasion by the state of the real challenge of reform, merely a substitute for reform.

The misrepresentation has emerged again in reaction to the ban on television crews in unrest areas. It is said that television coverage of street violence is not the cause of unrest and that the ban will not put an end to South Africa's problems. In more general terms, the charge is made repeatedly that forceful security action (violence by the state, as those critics put it) will not solve the country's real problems. The insinuation in each case is that the state is refusing to face up to those problems and is attempting to deal with grievances by suppressing legitimate protest by force.

Of course police action cannot conceivably be a substitute for the political initiatives that must be taken to resolve the genuine grievances of disadvantaged communities in a society. Yet, those in authority have themselves said as much. When state President P.W. Botha announced the partial state of emergency in July he motivated it by saying: It is essential that the situation be normalised in such a way that the climate for continued dialogue in the interests of all people in the constitutional, economic and social fields is ensured.

Firm law enforcement does have a part in the reform process, even if it is quite a different one from what the critics allege. Reform that has as its aim the extension of democracy, of fundamental rights and freedoms among all members of society, can succeed only if it takes place in a relatively stable environment. Democratic reform and revolutionary violence (and there can no longer be any doubt that black protest has largely been hijacked by revolutionary groups) are mutually exclusive concepts. The task of the state, in maintaining the stability that is an essential foundation for reform, can be fulfilled only if its security actions are sufficient to counter any attempts to destroy stability and promote revolution. That is surely a statement of the obvious. It also provides a perspective on the action taken to curb television coverage. In a recent publication for the British universities film council, Robert Hargreaves of ITN referred to the use made of television by groups to promote their own ends and the further polarisation of society. In the late 1960's (he states) this phenomenon became a cause of real worry as many student demonstrations turned to violence partly at least in response to the presence of television cameras. One can observe the same phenomenon at work today...in attempts by minority groups of all sorts to command national attention through street drama, protest and violence. They have learned that television pays attention to action rather than argument.... They have also learned that success comes not through the old politics of negotiation and compromise, but through the new politics of theatricality.

Clearly, appropriate security action to deal with attacks against democratic reform is not a substitute for reform, but it is a prerequisite for it.

Media 'Exploiting' Situation

MB020719 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "The Foreign Media and South Africa"]

[Text] The irony contained in the fact that the international outcry against South Africa was rising precisely at the time when the most unprecedented reforms were taking place in this country was mentioned this week by President P.W. Botha.

Addressing the Foreign Correspondents Association in Johannesburg, President Botha said the most profound reform in South Africa's history was taking place at a time when the state of human rights, freedom, and welfare was deteriorating worldwide at an alarming rate. There was no reflection of this, however, in the media's treatment of events in South Africa.

Since the Second World War, President Botha said, South Africa had not enjoyed positive or sympathetic treatment by the foreign media. The situation had now worsened considerably. In recent months, distortions, simplificaitons, and repetition of outright falsehoods had been used to make the word apartheid synonymous with the worst form of racial oppression.

President Botha was addressing the Foreign Correspondents Association at a time of increasing debate on the international media's treatment of events in South Africa.

It would be interesting, incidentally, to see how many contries in Africa have such a thing as a foreign correspondents association. Most African countries do not allow foreign correspondents inside their border, certainly not television crews.

Increasing attention worldwide is being paid to television news reporting, and the dangers inherent in it. The distinguished British author and historian Paul Johnson refers in an article in a recent edition of *THE SPECTATOR* to television's unique

ability, quote, to lie while seemingly telling the truth, unquote. As such, he says, it is the ideal propaganda medium.

It is a medium, in fact, which some of South Africa's enemies are exploiting mercilessly. Television has indeed become the accomplice of the world's radical elements and their violent deeds. Nowhere is this being more clearly demonstrated today than in South Africa.

Further on Relaxation of Boesak Bail Conditions

Boesak 'Elated'

MB041816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1807 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town Nov 4 SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, was elated today when most of his bail conditions were scrapped in the Malmesbury Magistrates Court. He may now travel wherever he wishes in South Africa and overseas, before his trial for subversion starts in Malmesbury on May 12 next year. He may also address meetings, except at schools, and speak to the press.

The magistrate, Mr W.A. de Klerk, found the state's evidence in the bail hearing unsatisfactory.

"Some of it was hearsay and of little evidential value, some was inaccurate, and some was in contradiction of its other evidence," he said. From a consideration of Dr Boesak's evidence, the court concluded that Dr Boesak was "a person of high political morals and ideals" whose principles urged him to stand trial, Mr de Klerk said. It was most improbable that he would abscond.

The court was not satisfied that the safety of the public would be endangered if certain bail conditions were scrapped, he said. Mr de Klerk said he agreed with Mr H. Viljoen, SC [senior counsel], that the courts should not be used as a vehicle for the issuing of restriction orders in the form of bail conditions.

The restrictions on his attendance at gatherings, funerals, and media interviews were "too wide" and fell outside the provisions in the Criminal Procedure Act.

"It appears there are several inroads into the normal bail conditions," he said. He could not agree to "the possible submission that (Natal treason trialist, Mr M) Ramgobin's case is the authority for this court to impose such strict conditions."

Dr Boesak's bail of R20,000 was not changed. The magistrate said it was "not excessive" considering that Dr Boesak had "loyal supporters, people who sympathise and agree with him," and "vast resources to fall back on, one of which was the Foundation for Peace and Justice", which provided part of his bail money. Only three bail conditions remain: Dr Boesak may not communicate with state witnesses, he may not propagate boycotts or disinvestment, and he may still not visit any primary or high school.

"Justice is alive, God be praised, and the struggle goes on," Dr Boesak said immediately after the hearing. He arranged for the return of his passport, and he said he would be leaving for Europe with his wife within two weeks. He is due to receive the Robert F. Kennedy humanitarian award in the United States, and he also hopes to have a holiday and a rest.

Mr S. Desai, instructed by E. Moosa and Associates, appeared for Dr Boesak.

Passport Withheld

MB050624 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] It is reported from Cape Town that the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, has ordered that Dr Allan Boesak's passport should not be returned on him.

Yesterday a Malmesbury magistrate relaxed Dr Boesak's bail conditions which included the return of his passport. Mr Botha said that Dr Boesak had already been informed on the decision, but he declined to elaborate. Dr Boesak was to have visited Sweden and the United States later this month.

Passport Decision 'Vindictive'

MB051119 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Dr Allan Boesak is angry over the decision to confiscate his passport. The Reformed Church leader was due to travel to the United States to accept the Robert F. Kennedy humanitarian award. Yesterday relaxed some of his bail conditions and also ordered that his passport be returned. Dr Boesak has described the withdrawal of his passport as an act of petty vindictiveness on the part of the government.

[Begin Boesak recording] It is the kind of contempt and disrespect for a court and the decision of the court that is once again shown by the South African Government that has given this government the reputation that it now has. I am especially insensitive because the court yesterday very, very clearly ruled that the state had no case, and that there was no reason to impose bail conditions on me that really are a banning order with house arrest. And now that the court has made this decision, the government turns round and confiscates my passport. I feel it is an arbitrary action that should not be taken lying down. [end recording]

Dr Boesak says he hopes to change the government's decision in court.

Buthelezi Calls for Return of Mandela, Tambo

MB041722 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1705 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Durban Nov 4 SAPA — One of apartheid's worst crimes was its destruction of the process by which black South Africans could choose their leaders and objectives, the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said today.

Addressing a luncheon in New York hosted by Mr L. Mone, editor of the *MANHATTAN REPORT*, and attended by prominent media representatives, Chief Buthelezi said he longed for the day when leaders like the hailed Nelson Mandela and current ANC President Mr Oliver Tambo could return freely to be accepted or rejected by public opinion. State brutality had impaired blacks' ability to handle differences of opinion in matters of crucial importance, he said.

This had been done by bannings, curtailing freedom of movement and speech, censorship, "and the whole horrendous system of using police informers, tapped telephones" and various invasions of privacy. The politics of violence was beginning to socialise his black fellow countrymen into a rejection of the norms and values on which a stable society would have to rest. This was a crime of apartheid and, sadly, one in which black organisations were now beginning to participate.

"We need to liberate South Africa and all its peoples and, in this task, we have to accept the responsibility of not only fighting apartheid as an official policy of the ruling National Party, but of liberating the essential institutions of the country from the clutches of racism," Chief Buthelezi said.

It was suicidal for blacks to make an enemy of the institutionalised life of the country and to believe that they had to wipe out the political and economic slate clean in order to rewrite the nature of South African society. "People evolve normality," he said. "Political parties cannot write scripts for it." Chief Buthelezi called for a balanced political view among those responsible for presenting Western readers and television viewers with opinion-forming reports.

"I believe the media should be more aware in their reporting of the almost titantic struggle taking place in South Africa as human decency struggles in an emerging democracy not only to eradicate apartheid, but to replace it with a free and open society in which there will be one form or another of a multi-party political system."

Buthelezi 'Greeted Warmly' by Mandela's Daughter

MB041828 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1729 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Durban, Nov 4, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, under increasing attack in African National Congress mission-in-exile broadcasts, was greeted warmly at London's Heathrow Airport yesterday by Zenani Mandela, daughter of the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela. The chief minister's office in Ulundi, Natal, reported today that Chief Buthelezi said he was delighted by the friendly encounter. Miss Mandela was with Mr Kap Zuma, the ANC's former London representative, when they both came over to talk to the chief minister of KwaZulu.

"It was wonderful to exchange greetings with old friends at such a chance meeting," said the chief minister, who was himself an ANC member when the organisation was banned. Chief Buthelezi was at Heathrow en route to the United States at the invitation of various American organisations and institutions.

Further on Mandela Recovery Following Surgery

No Complications

MB041300 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1229 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 4, SAPA — Jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela was making a good recovery today, 24 hours after surgery to remove an enlarged prostate gland. A prisons service spokesman, Lt Col D.J. Immelman, said in a statement from Pretoria issued on behalf of the medical team treating Mandela: "According to the patient's doctors, the patient is well enough to get out of bed today."

He added the doctors said there were no complications. Mr Mandela underwent the operation at the Volks Hospital here yesterday.

With her two daughters, Mrs Winnie Mandela was due to visit her husband in hospital today. A source close to the family said it was not clear how long Mandela would remain in hospital. However, a urologist at Groote Schuur Hospital said Mandela would probably be in hospital for about a week. Depending on his physical condition and the method used in the operation, a patient usually stayed in hospital for between five and 10 days after prostate gland removal.

The prostate gland was of little or no use to an older man and would not be missed, the urologist said.

Under Tight Security

MB050722 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Strict security is in evidence at the Cape hospital where Nelson Mandela is recovering after his operation at the weekend. The jailed ANC leader underwent surgery on Sunday for the removal of an enlarged prostate gland. Authorities say Mr Mandela is well enough to get out of bed and that there are no complications. The ANC leader is said to cheerful, and he is to undergo physiotherapy at the Volks Hospital in Cape Town, where he is expected to spend another week. His family is being allowed to see him for 40 minutes a day until his release from hospital. Armed plainclothes police are guarding the entrances, grounds, and ward where the ANC leader is being held.

Education Minister Says Exam Attendance 'Excellent'

MB041951 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, Mr Carter Ebrahim, says the countrywide average of 70 percent of all matriculants writing examinations is excellent. Mr Ebrahim told our political staff that in Durban, George, Johannesburg, Upington, Worcester, and Paarl, 96 percent of all matriculants were writing examinations. He said the Cape Peninsula and Port Elizabeth areas were exceptions with a minority of schools boycotting examinations. Mr Ebrahim added that in Port Elizabeth there was also intimidation and

disruption which prevented some pupils who wanted to write from doing so. He said the figures clearly showed that the overwhelming majority of matric students wanted to write the examinations and were in fact doing so.

Students Disrupt Exams at Hewat Training College

MB041958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1937 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Nov 4, SAPA — Examinations at Hewat Training College in Athlone were disrupted today when dozens of students entered exam rooms, sprayed fire extinguishers, tore up exam papers and smashed windows.

An SRC [Student Representive Council] spokesman said the action was taken because the national tertiary institutions student organisation had decided on October 22 not to write final exams until their short-term demands were met. The organisation represents 14 colleges, including Hewat, throughout South Africa.

About 150-200 first- to fourth-year students began sitting this morning at the start of the college examinations in the Western Cape, but others decided at a "very militant meeting" to disrupt the exams. They entered the rooms and tore up examination papers, sprayed fire hoses and "broke a few windows" and all those writing left the exam rooms.

"Nobody was hurt and nothing was burned. There was no intention to do this or to be extreme," the SRC spokesman said. Similar disruptions are believed to have taken place at the Bellville and Zonnebloem training colleges, but no confirmation of these could be obtained. Most students of Durban's Bechet College of Education began writing end-of-year examinations today, in spite of a boycott decision taken about two weeks ago. The boycott had been called in solidarity with students in the Western Cape and in protest against crowded and inadequate facilities at Bechet College.

Western Cape matric pupils write the Afrikaans first and second language paper tomorrow in what is expected to be the first true indication of the extent of the Department of Education and Culture exam boycott. The Afrikaans exam, a compulsory subject at high schools, will take place at Goodwood, the Cape Corps base at Faure and the Faure Industrial School for Boys.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Arson, Arrests

4 Nov Evening Report

MB041714 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1711 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 4, SAPA — The following is the 7 pm unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria for the period 8 am this morning to 7 pm tonight:

Early this morning, coloured youths set alight a school hall and a bus of the Rand College of Education, (near Crown Mines in Johannesburg). Eighteen coloured youths have been arrested by the police on charges of arson. In the Western Province, in Bonteheuvel, a post office vehicle and a delivery vehicle was set alight. One black male over 18 and one black youth under 18 was arrested for public violence.

In Langa near Uitenhague, two black males above 18 were arrested after a stonethrowing incident at a police vehicle. In Sebokeng on the East Rand, two private homes were set alight by a mob of blacks.

5 Nov Morning Report

MB050629 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0626 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 5, SAPA — Following is unrest situation report up to 8 am today as issued by the Public Relations Division of the SAP in Pretoria:

Incidents of arson, stonethrowing and petrol-bombing occurred overnight in areas of the Eastern Province, Western Province, Natal Midlands, the Northern Transvaal and Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand].

In Mamelodi near Pretoria, extensive damage was caused to two delivery vehicles when they were set alight by a mob of blacks. There were no reported injuries or arrests. In the black residential area of Zwelanu in the Boland, police arrested two black males in two separate incidents in which police vehicles were stoned. In a further incident in Zwelanu in the Boland, police arrested 18 black males and two black females on charges of public violence following several incidents which occurred in that area earlier.

In Athlone in the Western Province, a black male was arrested when he allegedly assaulted a member of the SADF with an iron pipe. At Mohlakeng on the West Rand, police arrested two black females following an incident in which police vehicles were stoned.

In Mpophomeni near Howick (Natal), a member of the SA police was slightly injured when police dispersed a stonethrowing mob.

White Police Withdrawn

MB050922 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0919 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 5, SAPA — the additional police forces who have supported Atteridgeville police to control unrest in the Pretoria township have been withdrawn, the divisional CID [Criminal Investigation Division] chief for the northern Transvaal confirmed today. Brigadier Hendrik du Plessis said that additional police would also be withdrawn from other townships in the area if the situation normalised.

The town councils of Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Soshanguve, all situated around Pretoria, recently made a call for the withdrawal of white police from the townships. Brig du Plessis said the decision to withdraw police had not been taken because of the call by the councils, but added that all the white policemen had been moved out of Atteridgeville.

"We are monitoring the situation in the townships continually. As the situation stabilises, then the supporting forces — both black and white — will be withdrawn," he said. The townships would then be controlled by the local police force, he added.

Brig du Plessis said the support policemen had not evacuated Mamelodi and Soshanguve, as there were still incidents of stone-throwing.

Police Discover Arms Cache, Arrest UDF Supporters

MB041901 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Forty-three men have been arrested in KwaZakhele in Port Elizabeth following the discovery of an arms and ammunitions cache by the police. Among the weapons found were pangas, pistols, revolvers, axes, petrol bombs, and various home-made knives. The arrest of the men, who were allegedly United Democratic Front [UDF] supporters, follows two incidents of violence in Walmer township last week. A man was hacked to death with pangas and a shebeen which was frequented by Azanian People's Organization supporters was destroyed by fire. The men will appear in court on charges of murder, attempted murder, and public violence.

Commentary Lauds Swaziland Anti-Sanctions Stance

MB041026 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "The different View of Sanctions and Southern Africa"]

[Text] The Swazi prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has had the courage to publicly voice what all states of southern Africa and even further afield should have stated prior to enduring the Commonwealth conference in the Bahamas. On his return from the conference and a visit to New York, Prince Bhekimpi praised British Premier Margaret Thatcher for opposing the introduction of sanctions against South Africa. Sanctions against South Africa, he said, would have caused hardship to South Africa's neighbors. The West, he said, would find it impossible to compensate for losses sustained by a country like Swaziland in the event of the South African economy being hit hard by sanctions.

Other states such as Zimbabwe decided at the Commonwealth conference to go through the rhetoric of demanding sanctions against South Africa. The British Government expert on southern Africa, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, has some words for such states. He said that Frontline African States attending the Commonwealth heads of government meeting would, to quote him, call for sanctions against South Africa, but would be relieved if Britain refused them. That is about as close as a British diplomat will ever get to accusing the Frontline States of hypocrisy.

As for Western compensation in the event of South Africa's neighbors suffering the consequences of sanctions, both Britain and the United States have sounded firm warnings on this score. The United States has told African states that they should not approach the Americans cap in hand once the effect of sanctions against South Africa is (?thrust on those states). At the same time, the British premier (?lashed) at the Frontline States in southern Africa, warning them that if they went ahead with sanctions on their own account, Britain would not bail out their shaky economies if they were hit by South African countermeasures.

South Africa and southern African neighboring black states are interdependent economically, but compared with them, South Africa is an economic giant. Should the sanctions campaign start hitting South Africa's economy hard, and should South Africa have to take the type of countermeasures referred to by Mrs Thatcher, this government will remember the public statements made by Prime Minister Bhekimpi, and the Swazi people will have reason to thank their leaders for being realistic and pragmatic.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB040648 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 3 November says in its editorial that the government's ban on cameras in emergency areas during times of unrest is "naive and/or sinister. Either way it does not help the country's image, or promote peace." Illicit newsreels, "more superficial and totally one-sided" will be smuggled out and "will enjoy, through their illicit daring a new stature that will revive flagging international attention," it says. It is ominous that "there will no longer be some form of indisputable public record; no conscious monitor of the actions of the law-enforcers." It concludes that there are likely to be three results from the ban: "First, that suspicion, rumour and distortion will be exaggerated. Second, that another essential watchdog over the danger of police abuse will have been removed. Third that freedom of information, so constantly under siege in our would-be open society, will be further eroded."

Allister Sparks comments in a column in the same edition that "the government has fallen between stools. Its reform programme has proved too limited to capture black imaginations but enough to forfeit the confidence of hardline white voters. The result is a devastating combination of black unrest and a white backlash which revealed itself in Wednesday's by-elections." The danger is that the government will react more to the backlash than to the unrest, Sparks says, for although it would require a "massive and probably unattainable, swing for the far-rightists to oust the National Party from power," the government "has a deep-rooted fear of its Afrikaner power base being eroded." President Botha needs to realize that having made a commitment to reform, "half measures are bad politics" which will see the government losing support from both the left and right, Sparks says.

THE SUNDAY STAR carries "extracts" from an article by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the Centre of Applied Studies at Natal University, in the same edition. Schlemmer says it has become conventional wisdom that stability and faith in the

economy can only be restored through negotiations between the government and legitimate black leaders. There are several factors that make that unlikely at this stage, he says. African leaders have rejected the constitutional framework proposed by the government; the government must always act to protect the position of its power base, and it has insisted that black leaders renounce violence before coming to the negotiating table. Schlemmer notes that a "dramatic process of radicalisation has taken place in the black communities" in the past 2 years and that socialist rhetoric has never been more fashionable. "The current unrest, the consequent prominence of the ANC and the rhetorical position of no compromise taken by the UDF [United Democratic Front] in reaction to the tricameral parliament have all combined to produce a mood of well-nigh boundless expectation. The current fervour is to replace the system, not negotiate with it." Negotiation implies compromise, Schlemmer says, and no black leader feels sufficiently secure about his or her political base, with the possible exception of Chief Buthelezi, to make that compromise. Schlemmer suggests that "catalysts are required to add new dimensions to the Convention Alliance initiated by the PFP, Inkatha and other interests," so this initiative can provide an alternative forum for negotiation. He also urges that certain groups "be allowed the opportunity to establish negotiations on a more open basis, with a view to the eventual representation at the centre simply as constituencies, without references to race."

David Breier reports in the same edition of *THE SUNDAY STAR* that the ANC has denied any knowledge of the bomb which damaged a building in Johannesburg on Friday. "A spokesman for the ANC in Lusaka said that when ANC operatives planted a bomb they usually informed the organisation about it but no such contact had come through on the latest bomb," Breier says.

Jon Qwelane reports in the same edition: "In seven trouble-torn Eastern Transvaal townships the authorities have threatened thousands of residents with mass evictions on Thursday if money owed to the Eastern Transvaal Development Board (ETDB) is not paid by then." The affected townships are Emjindini in Barberton, Selobela in Carolina, Wesselton in Ermelo, Ithando Kukhanya in Piet Retief, Amsterdam township and Breyton, Qwelane says. The town council of Lekoa in the Vaal will meet on 4 November to decide what to do about huge rent arrears in the Vaal Triangle townships of Sharpeville, Sebokeng, Evaton Boipatong and Bophelong, he reports. Nic Louw, town clerk, says residents having stable employment will probably be summoned to appear in court. Qwelane adds, however, that "Vaal residents say they will not back down in their demands for a reduction in rent and the resignation of all remaining councillors."

David Capel reports in the same edition that "Soweto's approximately 1,000,000 residents are living under vitual 'siege' conditions, frightened to leave their homes." Capel says several prominent community leaders and journalists in the township have described "an intensity of fear" and said violence and arson were still everyday occurances. Percy Qoboza, *CITY PRESS* editor, told Capel, "The ban [on journalists entering the township] came at a time when thing seemed to be returning to 'normal', so it was really a shock." Qoboza said people in Soweto fear the ban "had been imposed because the authorities planned 'something extraordinary' for the townships'," and predicted a massive security swoop.

Jon Qweland, in the "Just Jon" column of the same edition, says "No matter what anybody says, the fact is the 'security' people must get out of our townships. We have had enough of people who are a law unto themselves and whose racism is highly evident." "The 'law and order' brigade do not enjoy one morsel of popularity in the townships, never mind what police chiefs may say to the contrary," he adds.

Deon Delport reports in the finance section of *THE STAR* that businessmen are telling local tax collectors "they cannot pay taxes because their turnovers have slumped" due to the consumer boycott. "We are having more trouble than usual collecting our money after people have been assessed," a tax official told Delport.

David Breier comments in a column in the same edition that "The white urban working class has become the Government's latest headache. For the white blue-collar workers have become more verkramp [reactionary] than the farmers and now lead the right-wing backlash against the National Party [NP]." Breier notes that the biggest right-wing breakthrough in the by-election occurred in Sasolburg and Springs, the two seats in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle urban complex. Breier says that without the support of Progressive Federal Party supporters in the Springs election, the "NP would have lost Springs to the CP [Conservative Party] by perhaps 700 votes. This would have been a far greater disaster for the NP than Sasolburg, which has a more right-wing political history. It also means the NP now relies on moderate urban English-speakers to keep the verkramptes at bay in the towns and cities."

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 4 November carries a report by Jeremy McCabe which says "a major police bungle this week raised — then dashed — the hopes of shop-keepers in boycott-besieged Port Elizabeth." Community leader Mkhuseli Jack was mistakenly released by police and then redetained. McCabe says, "The traders are furious at Mr Jack's re-detention. During his brief period of freedom, he had contacted the local Chamber of Commerce director, Mr Tony Gilson, and asked for a meeting to discuss the problems of the area." Traders felt Jack's willingness to meet with them showed that a compromise on the boycott could be reached, McCabe says, and Gilson said he had been "absolutely shattered" by Jack's re-detention.

Brian Pottinger reports in the same edition that "National Party rank-and-file concern about a lack of feedback from the higher echelons of the party helped precipitate the extraordinary joint NP caucus meeting to be held on November 19." The caucus agenda is still undecided, but is certain to include the following issues, Pottinger says: a review of the recent by-elections; discussions on international pressure; the scrapping of the Provincial Council system next year, and government response to the proposals to dump influx control. "There are also strong indications that Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, might take the opportunity to announce his retirement because of ill health." Within caucus ranks,it is expected that "strong pressure will be exerted for the President to be more explicit about the

broad direction of political reform in the country. The possibility of a conservative lobby insisting on categorical assurances about Group Areas and 'own affairs' is also being strongly touted," Pottinger reports.

In its editorial in the same edition, the *SUNDAY TIMES* notes that the lesson to be learned from the Sasolburg by-election is that "confusion is the enemy, not merely of good government, but continued government." South Africans, white and black, left and right, are "convinced of only one thing — that a government which has succeeded in confusing them utterly about its ultimate intentions is itself stumbling in the dark. And few people are willing to trust confused politicians with their future." If the government persists in disguising its intention, the editorial says, "the right, which has no difficulty in offering a spurious clarity about its intentions, will continue to attract voters who are not as much lost to the right, as lost in confusion."

Ken Owen, in the "Another View" column, says the by-election results were more interesting in their message for voters on the left than for the shift to the right, "which was predictable." Springs, "heartland of our 'standard South African English' dialect, has actually come to resemble the Afrikaans industrial constituencies like Sasolberg or Carletonville far more than it resembles the 'prog country' of northern Johannesburg." In the wealthy English suburbs, reaction to the election results is "certain to be both desperate and uncomprehending," Owen says. There will be more talk of emigration. The future of the Progressive Federal Party, Owen says, depends on "whether it shows an understanding of the fear of white voters who do not have the option of emigrating, and who are terrified that the country may fall into anarchy like Mozambique, or decay quietly in subtropical torpor like Zambia." Owen notes: "If reform does not offer security to white voters, then they have no earthly reason to vote for it, and they will choose instead the leader who seems best able and most willing to meet violence with greater violence — a choice between Nationalists and Conservatives."

Brian Pottinger, in a column on the editorial page of the *SUNDAY TIMES*, says that the idea that there has been a sudden and major shift to the right in the by-election vote is not true. "Total far-right share of the votes was 40.6 percent — the lowest in any of the major confrontations between the ruling party and the far right since February 1982, when the NP split." Pottinger says three broad lessons seem to have emerged from the by-elections. First, it is "time to put political weapons and not words into the hands of the NP canvassers." But the need for greater clarity on reform "clashes with an equally sincere desire to leave open opportunities for negotiations on reform," he notes. Second, the week's elections showed significantly lower voter turnout, and "among some elements in the party there is a strong feeling that the traditional NP elite is being increasingly alienated by Government hesitancy and ineptness." Third, and the most painful, Pottinger says, is the "growing and now widespread unhappiness at many levels within the party" over President Botha's performance.

John Kane-Berman, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, says in a column in the same edition that the ANC has been the principal beneficiary of government actions over the past year. "The Government has played directly into the hands of the ANC by attempting to blame it for the current violence in various parts of the country," Kane-Berman says. To suggest it is the main cause of the violence is "to credit it with a logistical capability it doesn't have." In order to overcome the present crisis the government needs to create a climate for negotiation, procedures for negotiation, and a forum for negotiation, he says. The first step "would have to be a statement to the effect that the government has irrevocably committed itself to the sharing of political power in a single parliament according to a constitutional formula acceptable to the majority of South Africans. Next should follow the "repeal of the Group Areas Act and the pass laws, immediate repeal of all the detention-without-trial laws, immediate restoration of citizenship, and immediate introduction of freehold rights." Another necessary step, he says, is "lifting the ban on the ANC and other black political organisations." Lifting the ban would put the ANC back into the political marketplace where it belongs, Kane-Berman says. It would also allow black South Africans to "make democratic choices without the interference of the State." All these measures would create a climate for negotiation. Then, black constituencies could realign themselves, thus enabling the election in say, 2 years' time, of delegates to a national convention, which would provide the negotiating forum, he says.